New-York Daily Times.

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KANSAS.

[illegible]—New Free-State Papers—Land Titles—Memorial to the Free-State Legislature.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible], Kansas, Monday, May 18, 1857.

I have recently made a trip South to the [illegible], Little Osage and Marmaton Rivers, a distance of about one hundred miles, and located the Vermont party, with others who have joined them in the Territory. We selected a point on the Little Osage, about sixteen miles from the Missouri line, in one of the finest valleys in Kansas. There is an abundance of heavy timber on the river, and good coal beds are only two or three miles apart. The water is clear and pure and well distributed. We laid out a town, comprising two quarter sections, in Range 25, Township 23, on the most beautiful spot I have ever seen, fronting "Timber Hills," with a remarkable spring of excellent water in the rear, that affords at least a barrel of water per minute, and is so located that it can be carried in pipes to every part of the town. This new Southern town is named [illegible], probably because sugar-maples are found on the surrounding hills. Hundreds of good claims are still vacant in that direction, and a fine share of late emigration is now being directed to the Little Osage.

Seven or eight new free-State papers are about starting in Kansas, and the inference is, that our history will be better known in future, and our true line of policy better understood. The party has no adopted organ at this time, as the *Herald of Freedom* neither has, nor claims to have, anything like a universal endorsement, and since the dispute between ROBINSON and BROWN has become material for public gossip, it is not probable that the *Herald* will advance in popularity or usefulness, especially at this juncture when so many new competitors are rising into notice. Let them bask in the radiance of this sun-lit age. The verdict of the public will devour them all.

Another town among the newly risen I must notice. It is situated forty miles southeast of this place, on the road to Burlington, and is named Oread, in honor of the Oread Guards of Lawrence, who received their cognomen from the institute of that name in Worcester, Mass. All the members of the company are shareholders, and besides, several ladies in this vicinity, who have aided this company in various military emergencies, have received a share as a complimentary gift. Such strong influences, therefore, as are exerted for Oread, will not be easily resisted.

The question of titles on the plat held for our town site is now being heard at Lecompton, and the evidence will be closed this week. It will then be sent on to the General Land Office for decision. It is only one-half of the mile square that is seriously contested, and even on that there is no intention to wrong any who have made *bona fide* purchases, and paid money for the same. In any event, city property will not be essentially depreciated, but for the time, sales are mostly suspended. Buildings are going up more rapidly than ever. The new patent pressed brick, made of lime and sand, are just coming into use. Two houses are already commenced, and present a more beautiful exterior than anything before seen in Kansas. The manufacturers say that they find better material here than in Missouri, and that they are superior to any brick they have before seen.

The [illegible] House will be opened this week. It is greatly needed, for although we have not less than eight hotels and public boarding houses at the present time, they are all over-crowded, and at night whole loads of passengers are obliged to lie upon the floors for want of better accommodations. Among our guests to-night I notice Hon. [illegible] Wood, of Albany, N. Y.; and Hon. James L. Orr, M. C., of South Carolina. Also, a party from Vermont, in charge of JAMES HUTCHINSON, Jr., of Randolph, that have made the trip from Randolph to Lawrence in less than seven days, the quickest time I have yet noticed. They came by the Ogdensburg, Grand Trunk and Great Western lines, thence Joliet and St. Louis, then by railroad line to Delaware City, which is within 30 miles of Lawrence, the nearest point on the Missouri River. Not less than twelve stages and express wagons arrived to-night—all crowded with Kansas *settlers*—not visitors, with a few exceptions.

A paper is now circulating for signatures, in [illegible] as a *prompter* to the Free-State Legislature. It will, doubtless, be generally signed, and then presented to the members. I enclose a copy that has been numerously signed in Lawrence, as follows:

To the Members of the General Assembly of the State of Kansas:

GENTLEMEN:—The ninth of June is the time fixed at your last session for re-assembling to do the work for which you were elected. That time is fast approaching, and we have thought it advisable to call your attention to the great importance of being at your post to engage in the fulfillment of the trust confided to you by your fellow citizens. There cannot be the slightest doubt of the success of our cause if we all prove true to ourselves at this time. The present administration, we are sure, has no disposition to attempt the forcible suppression of our Legislature. The act of Col. SUMNER in dispersing that body last July was too flagrant an outrage to be sustained by even the administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE. The President and Secretary of War publicly disclaimed the responsibility of that act. Since then a new Administration has been inaugurated, and although we may not, as yet, be permitted to entertain any greater confidence in its justice than we possessed in that of its predecessor, yet we are convinced that it may be controlled by a more elevated susceptibility to public opinion and a much higher order of statesmanship. Upon these qualities, at least, of the present Administration, we must rely for protection from any infringement of our constitutional rights. All should, therefore, be present on the 9th of June, to complete the State organization preparatory to admission into the Union as a free and sovereign State. Respectfully, yours,

C. ROBINSON, G. W. SMITH,
WM. A. PHILLIPS, WM. HUTCHINSON, and many others.

Since Secretary STANTON has rejected our proposition respecting the election, we adhere to our former position, and shall urge the importance of putting all the machinery of a State Government in working order without delay. They are sadly beaten, and without hope of recovery, at least in Kansas. With such a mighty tide of emigration and popular sentiment all one way, there is no contending. We can well afford to let the world judge on, irrespective of pocket Governors, knowing "there is a good time coming," when squatter sovereignty will be something beside an empty bauble. Gov. WALKER is expected in a day or two, also Senator WILSON. RANDOLPH.

P. S.—There is a prevalent rumor for a day or two, that Judge CUNNINGHAM is killed. He left Kansas City three weeks ago for his Court at Fort Scott, and has not been heard from since. He was the only Free-State Judge in Kansas, and it is known he has been somewhat obnoxious to the Pro-Slavery rabble since his appointment. We hope to hear something more definite soon.
RANDOLPH.

The Coming Election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, &c.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 26.

Kansas advices to May 21 say that Secretary STANTON has issued a proclamation for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention on the third Monday in June. Returns from nineteen out of twenty-six counties were in, giving 9,251 legal voters. It was said that many of the Republicans were going over to the Free-State National Democracy; also that an attempt was making by Northern Democrats to send Free-State men of that party to the Convention.

Hon. ELY MOORE, formerly of New-York, has been solicited to run for Congress. It is thought, if he consents to run, that he will be elected.

TO ROCKAWAY.—A steamboat communication is to be established with Rockaway about the 15th of June. The [illegible] will ply regularly, landing passengers at the Sea-side House, which is three miles from the Pavilion.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

Culpable Delays of the Government in Settling the Affairs of Utah—Improbability of the Success of Military Operations this Year.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On the 4th of March last, JAMES BUCHANAN was sworn in as President of these United States *and the Territories.* Therefore his Administration has been dragging its slow length along for eighty days without coming to any conclusion in reference to the party who should be sent to administer to the "Saints" in Utah. No one knows to-day what is to be done with Utah. Ask the members of the Cabinet what is to be done, and they very politely inform you that *decided* steps will be taken; that the laws of the country *will* be enforced; that as soon as Maj. MCCULLOCH is heard from, or as soon as Judge ECKLES of Indiana is heard from, or as soon as Senator BRIGHT is consulted, decided action will be taken; while, in the mean time, it all seems to be decided "talk" but no decided "cider." Reasonable men know that the distance from the Missouri River to Salt Lake City is more than twelve hundred miles; hence the imperative necessity of action, without so much undecided talk and promises unfulfilled. Had FREMONT been elected, with his anti-polygamy plank in his Presidential platform, you would have seen Gen. HARNEY out as far as Fort Kearney, a distance of full three hundred miles, with the proper antidote for Mormonism, and a prompt and efficient man *en route* for Utah to ease Gov. YOUNG of his Gubernatorial honors; but for fear of displeasing the Mormons, by appointing a man who is opposed to Mormonism, the whole Summer will be spent in talk and "decided" promises, and feeble, undecided action.

Now let an old soldier present a few figures in the shape of facts, as this Administration has calculations to make in regard to men, measures, miles and money, for full six hours per day, for many a long day, at the present rate, before they can spike BRIGHAM's gun. It is intimated that *two hundred* men will be sent to Utah. Well, say that two hundred men will require twenty-five baggage wagons, with six mules to each wagon, making in all one hundred and fifty mules; to this add twenty-five riding mules and twenty-five more to be used in case of accident, and you have two hundred mules. Two hundred mules, at one hundred and fifty dollars each, will cost thirty thousand dollars. To this add the value of the wagons, harness, field pieces, ammunition, provisions for the men and two hundred coffins, (for most assuredly the two hundred men never would reach the "peaceful valleys of the mountains," and hence the necessity of preparing coffins, for it would be barbarous to send two hundred men into the jaws of certain death, without some preparation for burial on the part of this decided Administration,) and you will have full one hundred thousand dollars of the people's money expended. Now let us ask: Will they stand such lavish expenditures of money to build up Mormonism, or will they repudiate? The question seems to meet an affirmative response. The men are to go. Now, When do they start from Fort Leavenworth? No one answers, but let a Yankee "guess" at the first of July. What number of miles will they travel per day? Twenty-five at furthest, but twenty on an average. Then divide twelve hundred miles by twenty, and you get the number of days that will be spent in the actual travel, and you have sixty days, by the nearest possible route. To this add, at least, twenty more for bad roads, bad camping grounds, bad water, stampeded stock, lame mules, sick men, and all the concomitant evils attending a trip to "the Peaceful Valleys," and you have *eighty days' time*, which is little enough, with the best kind of management, that lands you, with good luck, (always guarding against the Indians on the lower and upper roads,) in the Hornet's Nest, on or about the 20th day of September. At that time you may begin to look for snow on the high lands on the road; the pastures will be dried up and destroyed; the water stagnant, and occasionally pools and springs poisoned. The "saints" will have their grain all harvested and put away, and will have none to sell the "Gentiles." The grass will be too old and dry for hay, and the "saints," of course, have no hay, save for themselves. Hence you see, Mr. Editor, that we had as well rub out and begin again early next year, with "most decided" action, and by that time the "Gentiles" now in Utah will have paid the debt of nature, by dying premature deaths, at the hands of a band of secret, oath-bound murderers, and there will be no one left to advise or inform the officers sent by the Administration as to the individuals who are "decidedly" set apart for the special purpose of killing off the "Gentiles;" and then they will be quickly ensnared and slain. But, query: will not DOUGLAS determine, before that time, that these lawless creatures are incapable of self-government, and introduce a bill to repeal the act for the organization of Utah Territory, and then let Uncle Sam govern and treat these outlaws as alien enemies, which they are in the strictest sense of the word; for if there is a lawless banditti collected together on earth composed of the scum of all kingdoms, countries, classes and churches, for one common purpose of radical and determined wrong, it is the members of the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." BRIGHAM YOUNG, in the last half of the nineteenth century, in enlightened America, whose mild Government is the pride of the civilized nations of the earth, stands boldly at the head of an organized mob of land pirates, and breathes open defiance at the Government under which he lives.

Have not the American people the right, and is it not their duty to demand speedy and decided *action* on this vital subject? And in conclusion let me say, in all candor, that the idea of sending only two hundred men to enforce law and order in Utah is so extremely ridiculous as to call aloud for the sympathy of the sufferers, in lieu of their hatred toward the Administration. If even *one thousand* men were sent to Utah, the first fight between them and the Mormons would end the lives of all the force. Fight, the Mormons will, and fight they must, and nothing but a fight will ever settle the course of this foul American stain.

AMICUS CURIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1857.

The Late Col. Crabb.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The news of the probable fate of HENRY A. CRABB, leader of the expedition to Sonora, has brought to the mind of the writer, who knew him well, some recollections of him previous to his removal to California, which may not be devoid of interest to the readers of the TIMES.

From 1847 to 1850 CRABB was a resident of Vicksburg, Miss., and was there greatly respected for his many noble and manly qualities. His courtesy and kindness were also remarkable. A young lawyer, his practice was not extensive, although his talents were generally admitted. During the Presidential canvass of 1848, being a strong Taylor man, he became involved in an unfortunate difficulty with JOHN JENKINS, a prominent Democrat, and Editor of the Vicksburg *Sentinel*, who attacked him in the street with a bowie-knife, wounding him in a most frightful manner in the face and neck. CRABB then drew a pistol and shot him through the head, killing him instantly. The act was so clearly done in self-defence that the case was never brought to trial, nor did CRABB suffer in the estimation of the public, if we except a few warm personal and political friends of his assailant.

The following year he was a candidate for the office of District Attorney, and performed herculanean labors in the canvass, visiting nearly every voter in the five or six counties of which the District was composed, but it was too strongly Democratic to elect a Whig, and he was defeated.

In 1850 he went to California, and his subsequent career there is well known.

His personal appearance was striking. He was about five feet nine inches in height, well formed, and very muscular. His complexion was florid, and his face rather heavy, but earnest and intelligent, and there was an air of firmness and decision about him that admirably fitted him to command such an expedition as that, at the head of which he bravely met his fate. Peace to his ashes. F.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 25, 1857.

POLICE PROGRESS.

Both Boards of Commissioners in Session.

The New Badges—The Mayor Does Not Relax his Opposition.

The Governors of the Almshouse Discuss the Subject.

THE ANONYMOUS LETTER AND TOMBS GUARD.

The office of the Metropolitan Commissioners, at No. 88 White-street, is a busy place. From sunrise to sunset it is thronged with people, lookers-out for office, insubordinate policemen, and others.

The Commissioners met yesterday at the usual hour, 10 o'clock A. M., President DRAPER presiding. After the transaction of the usual preliminary and routine business, Commissioner NYE offered a resolution, which was adopted, that Commissioner BOWEN be appointed on the Committee on Station-houses until the return of Mr. STRANAHAN, who is absent on account of indisposition.

The subject of police uniform was referred to the Committee on General Discipline.

A report from Deputy Superintendent FOLK, of Brooklyn, addressed to General Superintendent TALLMADGE, was read.

Mr. FOLK's report is very long. It gives the names of all the officers and men on the Brooklyn Police; the number sick, on detail and patrol; the number against whom charges are pending, &c. This report was ordered on file, after which the Board adjourned for the day.

Superintendent TALLMADGE has asked Mr. Folk for further particulars,—has asked for the names of all the officers and men favorable to the new Board, and of those opposed. The reply will be received within a day or two, and will be submitted to the Commissioners, who will act thereon.

Yesterday, the following order was served upon all the Police Inspectors within the Metropolitan Police District:

General Order No. 2.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 88 WHITE STREET,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 26, 1857.

TO CAPTAIN——*Sir:* On the 21st day of May, inst., in compliance with an order received by me from the Commissioners of Police, you were directed to make your reports and returns to the Deputy-Superintendent of Police.

Many of the Captains have complied with this order, while others have neglected its requirements.

The Commissioners have regarded this neglect with forbearance, being aware that unremitted efforts have been made by those whose positions should have induced them to frown upon any violation of the laws of the State of New-York, and which misguided efforts have influenced several officers of this Department to disregard the mandates of the law. No such apology for your dereliction of duty now exists, as the foundation of hostility to the law and its requirement is removed by the decision of the Supreme Court, and I again refer you to the order above alluded to, and require a prompt obedience to the same.

A neglect or refusal on your part to comply with the rules and regulations of this Department above indicated will be immediately reported to the Commissioners of Police, by whom it will meet with prompt action.

I inclose to you duplicate copies of the law, as well as of the rules and regulations of this Department. FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE,
General Superintendent of Metropolitan Police.

Those failing to respond to the above order will be immediately tried and dismissed for insubordination. Thus it will be known to-day which of the Police Captains is, and which is not, willing to acknowledge the new Board.

The trial of First Lieutenant MARTIN, against whom charges have been preferred by Deputy CARPENTER, will take place on Thursday. The Lieutenant has sent the following explanation to the General Superintendent:

Frederick A. Tallmadge, Esq.:

SIR: I received your polite note of the 21st inst., requesting me to promulgate orders emanating from the new Board of Commissioners.

I am now obliged to inform you of the position I have taken from the time Mr. Carpenter stated that he would obey no orders coming from the Albany Commissioners, viz.: that I am willing to obey the law; but as I am paid to execute, and not to make, the laws, I do not wish to forestall the action of our courts, not being educated as a lawyer. As it is, I intend to act as I shall be directed by legal advice, and also by those who have been elected by the people to promulgate such laws. I do not think, if I were capable so to act, it would be proper for me to act on a case where my own position might be brought in contact with any head or heads of our Municipal Government. My object is to prevent any ill feelings among the officers of this Ward. My business is to protect the citizens of this and other Wards, and preserve the peace, and I do not think it requisite to make myself a judge which of the Boards of Commissioners is correct. You can rest assured that the officers will do their duty promptly in this Ward. As regards the complaint made, our reports were headed "Report of Captain ——, to Chief of Police," and if I should make the report it would not have been by the captain, I being only, at that time, a humble lieutenant, and nothing more at present.

Respectfully yours, &c., WM. H. MARTIN.

Mr. Carpenter submitted yesterday the following report to the General Superintendent:

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, No. 88 White-street, New-York, May 25, 1857.

FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE, General Superintendent:

SIR: Captain Squires, of the Eleventh Precinct, having been ejected from his Station-house, reports at this office.

Sergeants Davis, of the Tenth; Stears, of the Thirteenth; Bryan, of the Nineteenth; and John Cameron, of the Eleventh, having also been ejected from their several Station-houses, also report at this office.

Dr. Jones, of the Medical Staff, as usual, reports himself at this office.

Patrolman Johns, of the First Precinct, also reports to this office.

By order of Commissioner Bowen, I issued an order to Captain Dilks, of the Fifteenth Precinct, to detail two men to the Upper Asylum to-morrow for special duty.

Capt. Hopkins, of the Third Precinct, Capt. Porter, of the Twelfth, Capt. Dilks, of the Fifteenth, and Capt. Speight, of the Twenty-first, made their returns to this office.

The Third Precinct report 2 men sick, 14 on special duty, 33 on patrol.

The Twelfth Precinct reports 3 men on special duty, 2 vacancies, and 19 men on patrol.

The Fifteenth Precinct reports 1 sick, 12 on special duty, and 24 on patrol.

Twenty-first Precinct reports 2 sick, 2 with leave, 11 on special duty, 26 on patrol.

Timothy S. Clark and A. S. Wilson, detailed at the Tombs on the 20th inst., have reported to me daily, and, by order of Commissioner DRAPER, have been relieved from duty at that place.

Policemen Nesbit and Story were detailed to take charge of this office during the night.

DANIEL CARPENTER,
Deputy Superintendent.

Numerous designs for an emblem to be worn by the new police force have been submitted and considered. Mr. Brevoort, Secretary of the General Superintendent, has made a design of one, which will probably be accepted.

It is in the shape of a shield, designed to represent the shield of the State, in the centre of which is the Arms of the State, raised; above is the State motto, "Excelsior," and around the upper edges of the shield the words "Metropolitan Police," while directly beneath is the number of the warrant held by the bearer of the shield. The badge of the Inspectors will be quite similar, an eagle only being added above the shield, with the State motto suspended from the beak. These badges are designed to be chased at the edges, and can be seen a great distance.

The Mayor seems as determined as ever in his opposition to the new Commissioners. To a reporter who called upon him, yesterday, he said:

"I have seen nothing as yet to change my intentions, and shall pursue the course I have already indicated. The decision of the Supreme Court is what we anticipated. Indeed, we are gratified, rather than else, with the result in that Court, because we now have the control of carrying it up to the Court of Appeals; whereas, if it had been decided in our favor, we should not have had the power to press the points to a final decision in that court. We are gratified with it, also, more especially because of the extreme weakness of the points taken by the majority of the bench who decided against us, and the strength of Judge ROOSEVELT's points.

We do not, therefore, see any grounds whatever for pursuing a different course; on the contrary we are going on as we have. We (the old Board of Police Commissioners) are to have a meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of making appointments, and transacting whatever other business may come before us, as the regular and legally constituted Police Commissioners.

"There are not, however, I believe, any cases of insubordination to be tried by us this afternoon. The Captains and men are almost unanimously in our favor; three only refuse to recognize our authority."

The Old Commissioners, Mayor WOOD and Judge RUSSELL, met at the office of the former at 3 o'clock P. M. They remained in session only a few moments and with closed doors. It was understood by the attachés of the office that not any appointments or removals were made.

To-day will probably prove the most interesting one since the beginning of this police warfare.

As an effect of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, it may be remarked that several down-town merchants, who have lately had property stolen from them, appeared yesterday at the office of the new Commissioners, in White-street, and gave notice of the robbery, with a description of the stolen property. All such complaints have heretofore been made at the office of Mr. Matsell.

The Antagonists Work Together in Brooklyn.

The Police not on patrol duty yesterday were all out in attendance upon the Sabbath School children. The Deputy Superintendent of Police had charge of the Metropolitans, and Mayor POWELL of those who, with him, stand out against the law. The two forces worked in harmony together, and a stranger could not have discovered anything in their demeanor to indicate that the force was composed of antagonists.

During the day, an order was served upon each of the Captains, signed by Superintendent TALLMADGE, informing them that no further leniency would be shown to those in the Department who, after the receipt of this order, persisted in disobeying the officers of the new law—and that delinquents would be promptly dealt with. To-day it will be known who are disposed to continue contumacious.

A rumor is current that, under the advice of an Ex-Democratic Judge of Brooklyn, the Democrats in the Common Council will undertake to reduce the Police force to three men at the next meeting of the Board. The same parties intended at the last meeting to have moved to rescind the resolution sending the communication of the Police Commissioners to a Special Committee, but were prevented by a premature adjournment.

In the Fourth District, which embraces the Police of the Seventh and Eleventh Wards, the men of the Seventh Ward have refused to obey the Deputy Superintendent. The Eleventh Ward men are all (new) law and (new) order men. On Monday the Captain of the District made the discovery that Assistant Captain Wright had been entering his name as Sergeant. He was quite indignant about it, and some high words ensued. Sergeant Wright has since been placed in command of the Eleventh Ward men by the Deputy Superintendent.

Board of Governors of the Almshouse.

REQUISITIONS.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met at the Rotunda on Tuesday afternoon.

This being "Requisition Day" the usual monthly demands were granted, with occasional emendations. Among the medical requisitions for Penitentiary Hospital, half an ounce of musk (genuine) was cut down to a drachm; a pound of nitrate of silver, or lunar caustic, was demanded and allowed, the article being used freely, and frequently. The reading of these requisitions occupied more than an hour, and they were closely scrutinized by the Board. The question came up again (having often been previously discussed) as to the propriety of cutting down the medical requisition of brandy at Bellevue Hospital to one half, the quantity used of wine and spirituous liquors averaging 10 gallons per day.

Governor PINCKNEY thought the quantity enormous. It was abridged to one-half. Among the articles granted, were 3 pounds of iodide of potassa, 3 ounces of morphine, 3 pounds of sulphuric ether, 3 ounces of sulphate of cinchonine, 5 pounds of powdered bark, and 20 ounces of sulphate of quinine, and 6 pounds of chloroform. These items will illustrate the monthly consumption and expense of drugs in that establishment.

A variety of routine communications were read, and referred to appropriate committees.

Governor TOWNSEND then moved (the resolution being adopted) that the Confidential Clerk be instructed to advertise for proposals to employ the surplus labor at the Workhouse and Penitentiaries, in conformity with the law of the State.

CONCERNING POLICE MATTERS.

That gentleman next commented upon some observations which had lately appeared in one of the papers, and ended by submitting the following resolution:

Whereas, The law passed at the meeting of the last Legislature, styled the "Metropolitan Police bill," is calculated to disturb the efficiency of the present police organization of this City; therefore be it

Resolved, That a number of watchmen be temporarily appointed by the Warden at the City Prison, to insure the safe custody of the prisoners in that institution, this Board being alone responsible for the safe keeping of the inmates.

He observed that the Board had power to protect their institutions at all hazards. He could rely on the Warden of the City Prison, and believed that the institution was safe under his charge, yet as a matter of prudence, he, the Warden, thought it advisable he should be allowed to employ a number of watchmen, if necessary.

Governor ANDERSON said that Mrs. Gray (wife of the Warden) had received a threatening anonymous letter, which was brought to the prison. The Warden being in fear, the writer evidently knowing the interior arrangements of the building, consulted confidentially, (as an old member of the Board,) Mr. Draper. That gentleman had only done that which Governor Townsend and others had asked the Mayor to do on previous occasions.

Governor TOWNSEND thought the Warden was not justified in consulting Mr. Draper, even as an old friend of the Board. He ought to have applied at once to some existing member.

Governor PINCKNEY said that the Warden of the City Prison had also consulted him. He had advised him to speak with Mr. Draper, as the head of the Police force. That might be regarded by some as irregular. He could not vote for both the preamble and the resolution.

Governor DUGRO said the Warden had also told him of the anonymous communication. But there was no danger at the Prison. There was no need of help from these City Commissioners. It was a political trick, but if Mr. Gray wanted any further appointments, he had no need to apply to any party of City Commissioners. The Board neither wanted help from them nor from the Mayor. They could do their own business.

Governor ANDERSON remarked that he did certainly recommend Mr. Gray to consult Mr. Draper, but it was with no party view of inducing either him or others to recognize the Commission.

Governor TIEMANN thought it was doubtful whether the City had an existing Police.

Governor PINCKNEY would amend the preamble, and commenced to read, "Whereas, as there is danger"—

Governor DUGRO, laughing, interrupted him by saying, "Danger, humbug."

Governor PINCKNEY proceeded. There was no police organization in the City, excepting the Metropolitan Police.

Governor TOWNSEND inquired whether the police were not actually at work who effected the daily arrests.

Governor SMITH regretted extremely that the general question had been opened. He deprecated entering into the merits of the matter. He did not wish to vote for a preamble indorsing either the one police force or the other.

Governor TOWNSEND said that the existing difference of opinion among members of the Board convinced him that his first impression and action were correct. There was a disturbance in the City. He was sure, however, that the Board had the power of protecting the institutions under their charge and care, and though with him the spring of youth was passed, he for one would do his part, if called on by the necessity or the circumstances so to do. [Hear, hear, from several members.] He declared his determination not to withdraw his resolution.

Governor OLIVER said that here was a question which either did or did not disturb the peace of the City, assuming, as he would, that it did; Governor TOWNSEND came down with his usual coolness trying to get four of the Board in the absence of a fifth to commit itself to support a party who are doing their best to disturb us. How did it disturb? Simply because men resist the law. It was the fault of those who resist the law that there was mischief. Advantage ought not to be taken in that Board of the absence of one of its members. No gentleman ought to try to commit the Board by such a resolution as this. He would vote for the resolution but not for the preamble.

Governor TIEMANN said the adoption of the preamble would be no endorsement. It simply recommended a reference.

Governor MALONEY would vote for the resolution. Just for this reason because he agreed with the views of Governor Oliver. He thought Mr. Gray ought to have addressed himself to the Board and not to Mr. Draper. He eulogized the patriotic sentiments of Governor Townsend.

Governor ANDERSON said, very emphatically, that no law could of itself disturb the efficiency of any other law. It is rather late in the day to betray want of confidence, when only lately the opposing party had asked the Legislature to commit a greater outrage than this could possibly be.

Governor DUGRO said Governor OLIVER had remarked, among other things, that he was an old Whig—he had told him privately quite another thing, that it was not so. [Laughter.] Governor OLIVER did not care for the opinion of Governor SMITH, he says he is a Know Nothing, a Republican, a Whig. What did the Board think of that? He pretended to be honest, but sure he was, his honesty would never kill him, it had not killed him yet. They had made a tool of this Warden. Mr. Draper was certainly one of the best of men. No doubt of that. But what had he done? Just forwarded a set of police fellows to the City prison, where they were not needed. He would recognize the new Commission only when it was recognized by the Court of Appeals. But the fact was, it was just an affair of political capital. Certain parties wanted votes, and Mr. Gray was led innocently enough into it, but that gentleman saw plainly now that his action had been wrong.

Governor ANDERSON said Mr. Gray had requested Mr. Draper to withdraw this force, and it had been withdrawn.

Governor SMITH proposed an amendment—"Whereas, a law has passed which has changed the former organization, therefore," &c., &c.

Governor DUGRO, interrupting, said—"No, Sir—no change. It has not been acknowledged."

Governor TOWNSEND said he had signed a petition to the Legislature—true, and he had wished for certain modifications. But he never doubted their competency to pass laws affecting that Board. Yet, he would say, the Warden had asserted that two members of the Board (forming a Committee) had advised him in the first place, and directly to consult Mr. Draper, and, *as Warden,* that was irregular, or wrong.

Governor ANDERSON, on his part, denied that it was so.

Governor TOWNSEND persisted, and spoke of a note which the President had written to Mr. Gray, inquiring into the matter, but which had not been answered. The note was called for and read.

The PRESIDENT explained that he had seen Mr. Gray, that he had told him of his interview with Mr. Anderson, and that at his suggestion he went with Mr. Anderson to Mr. Draper.

Governor TOWNSEND—Then certainly the Police which he said he would send, and that visit to him, were with the sanction of the Committee. Neither Mr. Anderson nor Mr. Gray had a right to act in that manner.

Governor ANDERSON explained, reciting how the Warden had provided himself with pistols, and how he spoke of the defenceless state of certain windows. But Mr. Draper had been spoken to, merely in his original capacity as an old and tried friend of the Board.

Governor PINCKNEY recommended striking out the preamble. It involved a question with which the Board had nothing to do.

Governor DUGRO said that would be acknowledging that the right lay on one side.

The President said: "Gentlemen, we have a deal to do," manifesting a wish that the discussion be dropped.

Governor DUGRO thought not, or the Board would not fool themselves or their time with this. As to Mayor Wood, he was as big a humbug as the Commissioners, that—he said—was his opinion.

Governor OLIVER said, that had Mr. Gray applied to the old police, he supposed the Board would never have heard of all this. If Governor TOWNSEND was for revolution and anarchy, he hoped he would not commence it in that Board, that it would not arise in that shape.

Governor TIEMANN expressed his belief that the law was unconstitutional. A party in power had passed it manifestly for political purposes—nobody would doubt or deny that the Board ought to indorse neither side. This resolution would certainly indorse one side. Suppose the preamble were altered to say that a police force had been called to the City Prison, for which there had been no necessity, he would move that the preamble be laid on the table, and that the resolution should go to the Committee.

On vote, Governors TOWNSEND, MALONEY and PINCKNEY in the negative, the preamble was so ordered. On reference of the resolution to the committee on City Prison with power, Gov. PINCKNEY voted negative, the rest of the Board in the affirmative. The subject then dropped.

THE VACANCY NOT FILLED YET.

The Board took a recess to determine as to filling the existing vacancy by the election of a new member. Before leaving, Governor SMITH said he thought that the Democratic party ought to allow of no more delay in the election of a new member. Governor TOWNSEND replied that the Democratic side of the house had nothing to do with that; it was a vacancy created by the resignation of one of the Whig body, and that when they were ready to unite on a candidate, he would guarantee no opposition.

On return of the Board it was announced that five gentlemen had been named, but no action had been arrived at. The Board then adjourned.

Old-Line Whigs on the Police Question.

A special meeting of the Old-Line Whig General Committee was held last evening at Clinton Hotel, corner Broadway and Eighth-street. J. P. DOAG, Esq., in the Chair, and WM. A. CONKLIN officiating as Secretary.

The Secretary read the following letter from F. A. TALLMADGE:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, No. 88 White-street,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1857.

Wm. A. Conklin, Esq., Secretary, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: I received your note inviting me to attend a meeting of the Whig General Committee on Tuesday evening, 26th inst., and regret that the circumstances under which I am placed will preclude my attendance with you. Although placed in office by those with whom I have had no political affinity, I cannot throw off my allegiance to the old Whig Party. I wish it steady success. It combines the highest principles of honor and integrity, and I shall ever be proud to be numbered among your association of glorious spirits.

Tender, my dear Sir, my thanks to the Whig General Committee for the honor they have conferred upon me by clothing me with official position; and while tendering my resignation as your President, ever regard me as a member of your fraternity, and believe me, sincerely and respectfully, your Whig friend, F. A. TALLMADGE.

The following resolutions were read:

Whereas, This City is at present in a condition of disobedience to law, which may lead to most serious results, and

Whereas, Such condition has been brought about by the endeavors of the municipal officers to prevent the execution of certain laws enacted by the Legislature of the State referring to this City, and

Whereas, It is the province of this Committee, being a representative body, to declare its views upon the subject, therefore,

Resolved, That the time has arrived when it is the duty of all good citizens to throw aside the bonds of party and unite in one common cause in defence of the Constitution and the law.

Resolved, That the action of the authorities of this City in preventing the execution of the new Police and other laws, aiming as it does at the foundation of all representative Government, is of a nature calculated to subvert that Government itself; and can only meet with the disapproval and sternest condemnation of all honest and law abiding citizens.

Resolved, That without presuming to decide upon the constitutionality of these or any other laws, we at the same time assert as a fixed principle of our Government and as a cardinal point of Whig faith that all laws, no matter whose interests they may affect or what changes they may involve, so long as they do not conflict with our manifest duties as citizens should be obeyed and enforced until they are either declared unconstitutional or become the subject of legislative action.

Resolved, That we take this occasion to reiterate our undying devotion to Whig principles. Convinced that they are the Whig principles which will bear the test of time, and declaring that stern obedience to laws as a cardinal point of Whig faith, we pledge ourselves that as far as our influence may extend all laws shall be sustained until they are voided by constitutional means.

S. S. Hutchins, Esq., first spoke to the resolutions. The old Whig party he declared was far from being extinct. Its vitality remained, and as long as this vitality existed, they would oppose resistance to the laws of the State. He did not approve of all the laws passed by the last Legislature, but as long as they were the laws, he believed it to be the duty of every citizen to yield obedience to them.

WM. B. LEIGHTY, Esq., said he understood that an armed organization has been got up to support Mayor WOOD, and oppose the laws of the recent Legislature. He considered it the duty of good Whigs to declare their opposition to any military or other association formed with a view to resist the laws of the State. He did not believe any bloodshed would come of the present anarchical state of things. There would be a good deal of talk among the opposition and but little action.

The resolutions now passed unanimously. There being no further business, an adjournment took place to the third Tuesday in June.

The Mayor's Volunteer "Army."

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 26, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A captain of a target company who paraded last April, thinks the TIMES could enlighten nearly all the captains in the City by a [illegible] who and how many individuals met together and elected Alderman WILSON Commander of the Citizen Volunteers, who, under said WILSON, propose to do such great things, said Captain not having as yet heard of any man any of [illegible] representing a company who is possessed of the slightest knowledge concerning their [illegible] [illegible] to be paid to the [illegible].

The writer is slightly of the opinion that when Al. [illegible] WILSON calls out his army it will be [illegible] solely of certain Aldermen and Councilmen [illegible] [illegible] in high-toned [illegible] [illegible] of April last. If the public [illegible] the Captains [illegible] the difference between this Alderman WILSON and the "late" Commander-in-Chief HENRY WILSON, they would regard the proceedings of these widely-separated meetings as decidedly rich, and would not experience the slightest uneasiness therefrom.

AN "EX" CITIZEN VOLUNTEER.

QUARANTINE.

A Quarrel Among the Oystermen About Squatter Sovereignty.

The Commissioners of Emigration, and of Quarantine at Loggerheads.

Probably No New Buildings This Season.

The troubles of the Quarantine Commissioners are not yet at an end. Every week discloses new obstacles and accumulated vexations. [illegible] is still the place to build their hospitals, and [illegible] a portion of Raritan Bay is there for anchorage. But the people of Bloomingview and the oystermen round about, cry out against their raising a single timber upon the one, and the oyster beds protest against being disturbed by the letting go of an anchor in the other. If they do anchor there, the oystermen declare they will seize any vessel that the storms may blow over the State lines; and if they erect hospitals, the threat is that they will be burned. Under these [illegible] the threats should not be executed, the Commissioners of Emigration are about to declare that they will furnish neither doctors, nor medicines, nor nurses, nor food, for any "temporary accommodations." Such, at least, was the state of the case when our reporter left Seguine's Point yesterday afternoon. There is now but little left upon the farm to mark where the incendiaries did their work, except the broken foundations of the former buildings. Nearly every charred stick has been removed; and there is yet no evidence of intention to erect others in their places. Oystermen were busy raking for oysters in the water fronting the Point, and they are as determined as ever to oppose the establishment of a Quarantine there. On the question of their legal right to oppose it, [illegible] is common to every other citizen, they are [illegible]. A quarrel among themselves has made [illegible] [illegible] fact that, at best, those who claim [illegible] there are but squatters on the State's domain. No deed has been given them, and they pay no rent. And now those of them who have waxed fat upon bivalves will not permit the less fortunate [illegible] either to plant or to rake in their vicinity. Having squatted in those waters so long, their [illegible] have hardened. No poor oysterman must disturb the bed beside them.

There are not many inhabitants within about two miles of the point on which the Commissioners propose to erect their hospitals. The nearest [illegible] settlement is Bloomingview, which is quite a little village. In it there is but one voice in relation to the establishment of a Quarantine so near it, and that is to prevent it if possible. Dr. [illegible], an ex-Health Officer, who resides [illegible] of the Point, expressed the opinion yesterday that no matter what force should be sent down to protect the place, no building would be allowed to stand there, so much were the people incensed. Nevertheless, several of the contracts have been signed for the erection of the buildings, and the Quarantine Commissioners are now [illegible] men of muscle and courage to the [illegible] Commissioners, that they may be [illegible] to the duty of protecting the property there, and the persons they may employ to put up the buildings. These men are to be well armed, and the Quarantine Commissioners intend appearing on the ground with them the first day their [illegible] is considered necessary.

[illegible] the most important [illegible] is the [illegible] of opinion [illegible] between the Quarantine Commissioners and the Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration now furnish the hospitals on the present Quarantine grounds with supplies, physicians and orderlies, or male nurses. The Quarantine Commissioners intend sending a communication to them to-day, to the effect that they will have the buildings ready for them about the 15th of June, when they may enter and supply them.

The Commissioners of Emigration intend to refuse to have anything to do with the new hospitals, on the ground that the new Quarantine act does not contemplate that they should, have any care or control of any hospital establishment, except the old ones, until they are removed to a permanent location. And besides, they claim that the 21st section of the act, which provides for "temporary accommodations" for people sick with yellow fever, who arrive in the port, and which appropriates $50,000 therefor, is wholly under the control of the Quarantine Commissioners. The section referred to reads as follows:

Section 21. The Board of Commissioners named in the 1st section of this act, if in their judgment the public health shall require it, shall provide temporary accommodations upon or near Sandy Hook, on land or water, for persons arriving in the Port of New-York, sick with the yellow fever, or other pestilential disease, until the present Quarantine shall be removed under this act, to some other place, and may designate a suitable place in Sandy Hook Bay for the detention of vessels having on board any person or persons sick with yellow fever or other pestilential disease, or coming from ports or places where the yellow fever or other pestilential disease prevails, until the present Quarantine shall be removed under this act. Provided, however, that the expense of such temporary accommodations shall not exceed the sum of $50,000, and shall be approved by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Comptroller, or a majority of them; and provided, further, that said temporary accommodations, and place for the detention of vessels, shall be subject to the present laws and regulations of the Quarantine Station, in the port of New-York.

The Quarantine Commissioners say further, that it is proper that temporary hospitals should be under the control of the Commissioners of Emigration, for the reason that the latter clause of Section 21 declares that it shall be subject to the present laws and regulations of the Quarantine Station in the port of New-York.

The Commissioners of Emigration say, in answer, that they have nothing to do with the Quarantine laws and regulations, nor any control over the officer the State has placed at Quarantine to execute the said laws and regulations; that their business is with the Marine Hospitals—a thing distinct from that which pertains to Quarantine. And they also maintain that if Quarantine laws and regulations are to be maintained at "Seguine's Point," they can only be executed by the regularly appointed Health Officer.

The effect of this difference of opinion will be a delay in getting the "temporary accommodations" ready; so that we will have the yellow fever in port again, with no other hospitals for the sick than existed last year. But even such proves to be the case, there is one advantage gained by the act. Although the disagreement of the Commissioners may prevent the hospitals from being ready on Seguine's Point, to receive the sick, it will not stand in the way of anchoring the infected vessels in the lower bay, which, after all, is the chief consideration for the protection of the public health, for it is admitted that there is more to be feared from the proximity of infected vessels and cargoes than from persons sick with epidemic diseases in hospitals. It is seldom that epidemic diseases spread from hospitals. That the anchorage ground is not sufficient is also admitted. But that anchoring vessels there would injure the oyster beds is not a certainty. The depth of water required for the vessels is such as to oblige them to keep outside the places in which oysters are planted.

Among the objections strongly urged are these: that the Quarantine is seven miles from the main channel; that in Raritan Bay, the anchorage ground designated by the Commissioners, and available, is but one mile wide, by about three in length. At the place named the State line gives to New-Jersey the greatest portion of the width of the channel. During a storm, it will hardly be possible, if a number of ships are at anchor, for those farthest from the centre to avoid running upon the shore, or crossing the New-Jersey line. If the latter should occur, the New-Jersey authorities say they will seize the vessel. But as the vessels will be infected, there will not, probably, be any strong objection to letting our New-Jersey friends fumigate them for us on their own shore.

QUARANTINE AWARDS.—The Quarantine Commissioners have awarded the contract for building the Pier and L at Seguine's Point to Mr. WILLIAM WILKES, of this City, at 8½ cents per cubic foot. The dimensions are—length of dock, 300 feet, and L, 98. It is to be a crib-dock, filled in with stone.

[illegible] Academy Exhibition in the opening of a new season? There quiet, brooding, [illegible] thoughtful gain—there voices, are [illegible] minds of men are pleasantly [illegible] shadowed pen glass the new thoughts [illegible] of the beautiful, who have tried [illegible] to make the beautiful lovable to [illegible] Our first criticism is al- [illegible] of comfort, repose and [illegible] This is a tribute to Art [illegible] he does not pay it, has never tasted [illegible] the palette and the easel.

Then for the artists, man by man! How rapidly [illegible] we scan the list of names at the [illegible], partly for the certainties of [illegible] in by the names we know [illegible] for the pages of pleasure inspired [illegible] that we shall always know [illegible] those who may be figures only [illegible] are this year missing from the [illegible] of them are not very brilliantly [illegible] the wall.

The usual gap is made by the utter absence of DARLEY, who can hardly be said to be present in [illegible] a few bank note vignettes. For though a [illegible] be a mere a bad thing—and though [illegible] himself as clever, or as stagid, in [illegible] to be in finishing the dress of a [illegible] half DARLEY to higher things, and [illegible] therefore is wilfully [illegible] on this [illegible] the landscapists, on the other hand, are [illegible] CHURCH, CROPSEY, DURAND, [illegible] are all here, and others, the [illegible] at least year, past their candidacy, now [illegible] public rank. BRANTSUCK, LORRIMAN, HARE, are names which we shall henceforth ex- [illegible]

[illegible] particular system has been adopted [illegible] the pictures. There is no reason why [illegible] begin or end at one point rather than [illegible] You may wander about with us and stop [illegible] we shall please. As, for instance, [illegible] No. 22, which arrests everybody, and [illegible] the third time more firmly than the first. You hardly need to be told that this is the Andes overlooking one so vast and far behind you—peak beyond peak—with such wonderful depths and the breadth of valley between. For the drawing [illegible] the giant form bring before you the rail- [illegible] of tropical America. You do not wonder that the man who could so completely embody a land [illegible] and vast as this, should have been [illegible] the accredited biter of Niagara. Mr. CHURCH's [illegible] are wonderful for intelligent [illegible] the [illegible] English painters [illegible] boldness of hand, he is certainly [illegible] Mr. CHURCH handles the grandest [illegible] of Nature as lightly as the least. He under- [illegible] it is not really more difficult to paint [illegible] magnificent mountain landscape, or the [illegible] cataract of the New-World, than it [illegible] the porch, church-porch, or the pretti- [illegible] grain of the Old, provided the painter [illegible] in the one case, as in the other, [illegible] precisely what he sees, and not what he [illegible] ought to see, or imagines that he has seen, [illegible] that somebody else will expect to see; the [illegible] of these mistakes being the snare into which the vast majority, not of painters alone, but of artists in general, and private men and women, do [illegible] fall.

One of Mr. CHURCH's qualities is the tact with which he seizes his "point of view." This is admirably displayed in his "Niagara." He has [illegible] the attempt to represent the Falls from below, perceiving, no doubt, that one of the most striking features of the Cataract—its grandeur—must be inevitably belittled by the introduction upon the canvas of the surrounding landscape; for it is impossible to put on the canvas the mighty thunderous roar which concentrates the attention upon the Fall itself in the actual scene. The actual curve and plunge of the river make up the body of his picture, while the lovely landscape of the foreground, with charming banks, is deliciously subordinated, and takes its fitting place as a relief and not as a distraction of the mind. So in this picture of the "Andes of Ecuador," Mr. CHURCH has seized the ample scope of the mountain land- [illegible] and conveys that idea to our mind rather than the idea of gigantic height and mountain [illegible], which no painter can do more than adequately suggest. Your first thought on gazing into the picture (for so luminous and real is the atmosphere that it is really almost a misuse of language to talk of gazing upon it) is of the wonderful expanse before you. By slow degrees you come to feel the sentiment of altitude and majesty [illegible] of your fuller sense of this expanse, and referring it by the harmonious contrast and balance of emotions. There is nothing raw and [illegible] in the picture. The intense brilliancy of the contrasting sunlight is made endurable by the [illegible] of luxuriant verdure, and by the delicious [illegible] of the dusky green ravines through which the rivers flow and the cascades leap, diffusing a delicious haze of softest vapor. The [illegible] of such a picture as this is not the [illegible] which has been made a lie by the [illegible] It is not the truth of [illegible], but pure, pictorial truth—truth, the [illegible] of a human being. This is the [illegible] of all the falsehoods of CLAUDE [illegible] his career, as well as all the [illegible] of TURNER in his later days. Mr. [illegible] has never shown such a mastery [illegible] as in this picture. In the "Niagara," [illegible] the "Vista on the [illegible]," which is one of the finest, and [illegible], and most enchanting pictures of the exhibition. The "Autumn," No. 143, with all its splendor of color, is not so true to atmospheric sun- [illegible]

[illegible] Alex. Clemente, James Feardy, De Witt [illegible], J. B. Scouller, John Crawford, Chas. Ryan, [illegible] Kelly, J. D. Gibson, John Smith, D. D. McWhirr, W. Neely, P. C. Robertson, Robert Carson, David Martin, J. C. Jenkin, W. McMillan, J. C. Forsythe, Alex. [illegible], J. Scouller, J. S. Robertson, James Patterson, John McDaniel, D. B. Stewart, W. H. Presley, J. S. Chalmers, M. S. Brown, P. M. Drummond, J. K. McCallum, Geo. Arch. Nisbet, Wm. M. Graham, Wm. M. Boyce—Total, 36.

Excused from voting by request: Alex. F. Robertson, John Robertson, John Eken, J. R. Warner, Geo. W. McGowdy, Wm. Wright, Samuel Miller, Alex. Polakis, Hugh McKay, J. K. Andrews—Total, 9.

Considerable excitement was manifested during the taking of the vote, and when order was restored, several gentlemen gave notice that they should enter protests against those parts of the basis that they did not approve.

A resolution appointing a Committee of Four to confer with a Committee to be appointed by the Associate Synod on the subject, was passed, and the Moderator named Rev. Dr. J. T. Pressley and Revs. Jas. R. G. Baldridge, S. Miller and J. Pressley as such Committee.

EVENING SESSION.

The Synod convened at 8 o'clock, and Rev. R. D. HARPER opened the proceedings with prayer.

Rev. HENRY BLAIR announced that a delegation from the Associated Synod at Philadelphia was present, and Rev. Messrs. PRESSLY, McKINSTRY and BALDRIDGE were assigned as a Committee to introduce the delegation, whom they led into the room and announced as follows:

Rev. J. T. COOPER, D. D., Rev. JAMES PATTERSON, D. D., and JAMES McCANDLISH, Esq.

As soon as the delegation were seated the Moderator said the Synod was ready to hear their report.

Dr. COOPER then stated that they were from the Associate Synod at Philadelphia, the bearers of a report, and that the earnest desire of that body was to promote an organic union.

Dr. PATTERSON and Mr. McCANDLISH followed with remarks of like import.

The report of the Committee of Missions was taken up for consideration.

The report of the Auditory Committee was recommitted to them.

Old School General Assembly.

[REPORTED FOR THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.]

LEXINGTON, Ky., Saturday, May 23.

The Assembly spent half an hour in devotional exercises, and then proceeded to the regular business. The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the General Assembly to consider the subject of opening a fraternal correspondence with the Associate Reformed Church of the South, reported that a correspondence had been opened with the General Synod of that Church. The Synod had responded by appointing a delegate, Rev. N. M. GORDON, to the Assembly, and requested this body to send a delegate to them. The Synod had also appointed a large Committee of two from each Presbytery, to consider the practicability of a closer union. The report was referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

VERMONT.

Rev. F. BUTLER, representing the General Convention of Vermont, presented the congratulations of that body, together with a short statement of the affairs of the churches and the state of religion in that region. The Moderator responded to the happy remarks of the delegate, with kind expressions of gratification at the good feeling existing between the bodies, and welcoming the delegate to the favor of the Assembly.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. D. C. JONES, of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Domestic Missions, presented the Report.

The number of Missionaries engaged in the service during the past year, is 596.

The total amount of receipts from all sources from March 1, 1856, to March 1, 1857, is $98,248 99, to which add balance on hand in different treasuries, $21,165 17, making the available resources of the Board during the year, $114,969 16.

The amount paid out during the same time is $95,121 16. The amount due to Missionaries on March 1, 1857, was $12,964 66, leaving an unexpended balance of $6,895 54.

The Report closed with a series of resolutions, followed by an urgent appeal from Dr. JONES, pressing the claims of this Board.

Dr. MUSGRAVE, Secretary of the Board, made a few remarks on the subject of those Churches which had been for a long time under the care of the Board, and which ought now to be self sustaining. Although the receipts had been less during the past year than the year previous, the Secretary felt encouraged by the increased demands upon the services of the Board, from every part of the country. After a somewhat long based discussion, the Report was recommitted.

But little business was done further, and the Assembly adjourned until Monday morning.

The Streets—Communication of the City Inspector.

To the Hon. the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: It becomes my duty to call your attention to the filthy condition of the streets, and to the necessity of immediate action on the part of your honorable body to enable me to cause them to be placed in a cleanly condition, and thus to preserve the public health against the origin of pestilential disease.

The crisis demands action without delay, and unless such action is taken by the municipal authorities self-preservation will ere long compel our citizens to consider and act upon the subject in their own behalf.

On the 15th day of March last, proposals were, in accordance with previous advertisement, received and opened by the (then) Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, who forwarded a list of the bidders, and naming the lowest to the Board of Aldermen for confirmation; no action has been had in said Board. Since the date mentioned, I am informed the Mayor, Comptroller, and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps entered into an agreement with the parties named as the lowest bidders, by which the parties came in possession of the streets under the stipulation for said parties to cause the work to be performed; and, on the part of the Corporation, to pay, if the work should be performed as per specification.

A copy of these agreements are annexed hereto, marked "A" and "B" respectively.

It will be perceived that although certain persons were named as the sureties of the parties submitting proposals, these sureties are not parties to the agreement subsequently made; and, although large payments have been made the streets of many of the Wards have not been attempted to be cleaned—not a broom, hoe or shovel having been made use of since last Fall for that purpose; yet, in consequence of the non-confirmation and execution of the contracts, the Corporation has, in my judgment, no claim or redress against the proposed contractors; neither have I, for the reasons mentioned below, power to perform this very necessary service. On assuming the duties of the "Bureau of Street Cleaning," in accordance with the provisions of the amended charter, on the 1st instant, I found the condition of this service to be as stated above; on the 9th day of May bills were presented to me for the two weeks prior, these were approved by Mr. EMONS to the last of May, which I had also approved of the previous four weeks. It was urged that the weather had been such as to prevent the execution of the specification, and under the circumstance of the approval by Mr. EMONS, and feeling disposed to give these parties a fair opportunity to perform their agreement I consented to the payment of the work to the 9th inst., but caused a notice to be served on each and all of the contracting parties to the effect that, satisfied that such progress in the work agreed to be performed by them had not been made, as in my judgment could have been done, and that if greater exertion to fulfill the agreement was not made in the future, I should not feel justified in approving bills for the work. Such exertion has not ensued itself, if we view the present condition of the City; and I have refused to certify further drafts upon the treasury, satisfied that the parties agreeing to give our citizens clean streets can wait for the pay for a work which they have no right to expect or demand payment until the service shall have been rendered—a service which if neglected, at this advanced season, must jeopard the prosperity of the City and peril the health and lives of its citizens.

Some of the parties having entered into this agreement have doubtless entered into the same in good faith, and have performed some work, manifesting a desire on their part creditable to their undertaking, but none of them have complied with any part of their specification, and however indulgent it would be my wish to be to these parties, yet my regard for the public interests and my duty will not permit me to give sanction to a longer delay to ward against the consequences which must inevitably result from further neglect.

The subject is now submitted for your action. May I ask "What is to be done?"

Respectfully,

GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
New-York, May 25, 1857.

[A.]

New-York, ——, 185—.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree and bind ourselves to clean the streets of the —— contract district, being the —— Ward of the City of New-York, and remove the ashes and garbage therefrom, in accordance with the specification issued by the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps therefor, for the sum of —— dollars per year, or at that rate so long as —— may continue to perform the work, subject to the confirmation of the Common Council. The work to be done under the direction and supervision of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

[Signed] ——, ——,
[illegible]

[B.]

Permission will be given to the lowest bidders with adequate security to clean the streets of the several contract districts of the City of New-York, awarded to them subject to the action of the Common Council.

Parties wishing to commence work under this regulation will receive their money according to specification, on the regular pay day of the Comptroller for the work performed by them. Application to be made at the office of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

Signed by
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor,
A. O. FLAGG, Comptroller,
JOSEPH E. EBLING,
Com. Streets and Lamps.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday, May 27.

SUPREME COURT—Nos. 539, 542, 406, 490, 520, [illegible] 164, 176, 394, 130, 172, 494, 508, 513, 257, 320, [illegible] 251, 244, 255, 261, 349, 530, 1854, 171, 543, [illegible] 176, 608, 591, 816.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Nos. 899, 1711, 914, 915, 918, 909¼, 507, 1741, 1749, 512, 521, 522, 523, 529, 532, 534, 537, 539 to 543, 912.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Trial of John Smith, John Brown, John Ned and John De Costa for the Murder of Captain Lawson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—May 26.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The United States vs. John Smith, John Brown, John Ned and John De Costa.—These four men, part of the crew of the brig *General Pierce*, were, this morning, put upon trial charged with the murder of the Captain of the brig on the high seas. Alexander Nash, Esq., appeared as counsel for the prisoners, and Mr. McKeon and Mr. Joachimsen for the prosecution. Mr. Nash moved the Court, that as the accused were Portuguese, the Jury by which they were to be tried should be composed of six Portuguese and six Americans. He also moved that the prisoners have separate trials, so that the prisoner on trial might have the benefit of the testimony of the other three.

Judge INGERSOLL said that the law was, that the selection of a Jury in criminal cases in the United States Courts was to be governed by the laws of the State at the time, not by the laws of the State at the time of the passage of the act regulating trials; that there was nothing in the laws of the State of New-York which warranted the formation of a jury in the manner moved for, and that the Court, therefore, had no power to grant the motion. That by the decisions of the Supreme Court it had been held that persons indicted for the same offence, but not jointly, could not be witnesses for each other, and that those men, therefore, could not testify in each others' behalf, even were the Court to order separate trials.

Both motions, therefore, were denied.

Mr. Nash then said that, for the sake of saving the point, he would also move to quash the indictment, on the ground that it did not state with sufficient definiteness that this District was the one into which the prisoners were first brought after the offence was committed.

Judge INGERSOLL said that that objection could be taken just as well after the trial, if necessary, and it would be better not to consume the time of the Court with the matter at present.

Mr. Nash said he only made the motion for the purpose of saving the point.

Mr. McKeon then proposed to have Mr. Tinelli sworn as an interpreter.

Mr. Nash inquired if Mr. Tinelli was a native of Portugal, and being informed that he was not, said he should prefer some one who was a Portuguese by birth; that in a former case which he once tried, a person from the Portuguese Consulate was sent for to interpret.

Judge INGERSOLL said it would be well perhaps to have two interpreters.

Mr. McKeon said he had no objection, and requested Mr. Black, who was sitting by, and as he said was counsel for most of the Portuguese about here, to write to the Consul informing him that an interpreter was required. Mr. Black said he had no control whatever over the Consul's motions, but would write the note with pleasure if the Government desired it. Judge INGERSOLL said the Government did desire it, and the note was accordingly sent.

THE TRIAL.

The following Jurors were empanneled:

James Thomas,	William Campbell,
John Barrowclo,	Sam'l C. Waite,
William Sylem,	Joseph M. Dale,
Enos V. Ribbert,	S. Alair,
John F. Craddock,	Cornelius Hartnad,
Patrick Lynch,	Sam'l F. Sammis.

OPENING FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Smith, the Associate of the District Attorney, stated the case on behalf of the Government.

In this case the prisoners at the bar stand jointly indicted before you for the crime of murder. This indictment has been brought by the Grand Jury, and you have been empanneled, one of the most serious duties which can be imposed upon a Jury, because upon the rendition of your verdict in this case the life or liberty of these parties who now stand charged before you depend. Before stating the facts which the prosecution will lay before you by the testimony of witnesses, I think it right to impress upon you the necessity of divesting your minds from all prejudice, or any feeling of prejudice that may lighter either the prisoners or the administration of Justice. It becomes your duty as citizens to uphold the laws of the United States where they provide for the punishment of an offence, and it is your duty as Jurors to protect those laws. The prisoners formed a portion of the crew of the American brig *General Pierce*, which originally belonged to Baltimore, but finally became registered in this district as an American vessel, and was here in January of the present year. About the 21st of January she left New York, bound on a voyage to the Coast of Africa, having on board her the master, Capt. Lawson, two mates, a cook, and seven seamen,—eleven individuals in all; upon board of this vessel, and is is for the murder of Captain Lawson that these prisoners are charged, and brought here before you to-day. The vessel cleared from New York about the 21st January, and proceeded on her voyage until about the 10th February, when this murder was committed. Up to that time no difficulty of any importance had occurred on board this vessel. The Captain was a man, as I am instructed, of about 50 years of age, and a strict disciplinarian, a man who, when he gave his orders, expected them to be obeyed immediately, but further than using hard words, or rash expressions to his crew in giving his orders, there does not seem, up to the 10th of February, to have been any difficulty of any greater moment than that. However, on the 10th February, as this vessel was proceeding on its voyage, at about seven o'clock in the morning, while it was the first mate's watch upon deck, the Captain directed the mate, who will be placed upon the stand, to prepare the rigging to be set up upon the foremast of the vessel, and he directed the mate to take with him one of the prisoners, John Smith, and there that work proceed. The mate, in pursuance of these orders, took that man with him and went aloft. He remained aloft for some time,—I think, till between ten and eleven o'clock. He came again upon deck, and the Captain directed him to send this man, Smith, to the wheel and to take with him a man named Morris, who will also be a witness before you, to carry on the work that he had directed to have done. The mate took Morris, and sent Smith to the wheel, and Smith remained at the wheel until about twelve o'clock. About half past eleven the mate came down from aloft again, for the purpose, as he states, of finding the latitude of the ship. It is part of the duty of the mate to do so, and about twelve o'clock every day they ascertained by observation the latitude of the ship, and the Captain and the mate then proceeded to take, as they called it, "the sun." As soon as they had finished that operation, eight bells, or 12 o'clock, was struck, and the watch upon deck was sent down below to dinner. All the four prisoners, with the exception of the man Smith, went to dinner, and the Captain, becoming dissatisfied with the manner in which Smith was steering the vessel, went up and struck him, either with his hand or some instrument in his hand, and the effect of the blow was such as to bruise the face of this man Smith, and blood caused to flow from his person. Smith was then relieved at the wheel, and a man of the name of Brown was sent to it, and Smith, De Costa and Ned, one of the three prisoners, went down to dinner with the rest of the crew. While they were at dinner, these three men sat together and conversed, in some language which was not understood by the remainder of the crew, who were in the forecastle at the time. However, they conversed for some time, and after they had conversed these three men went and provided themselves with knives or dirks from their chests, and proceeded to the deck of the vessel. While this was going on, the mate was in the cabin making up his reckoning, and, of course, not anticipating that any difficulty or danger would occur. These three men left, as I have stated, the forecastle, and one of them, John Ned, went directly to Captain Lawson, who was then standing upon the deck, and asked him why it was that he had struck Smith at the wheel. What reply the Captain made I cannot tell you, but De Costa, who also accompanied this man Ned, struck the Captain with a "heaver," as it is called, which is a piece of wood, about three or four feet in length, and about three or four inches in thickness, upon the head, which felled him, and while he lay upon the deck he struck him several blows again. The Captain arose and parleyed with them. An axe was lying on the deck, and he took it in his hands and tried then to get from forward to aft, for the purpose of getting into the cabin of his vessel. These men anticipated that movement, and got between him and the cabin door, and prevented him from going further. The Captain was then amidships, or about half way between the fore-cabin door and the bow of the ship. While they were there, the Captain stood with his back to the main-rigging, supporting himself, and very faint from the loss of blood. When the first mate came upon deck, and the Captain made the remark, "Have I any officers upon board?" to which this man responded, "Yes, Sir, I am your first officer!" He was proceeding towards the Captain to assist him, when Brown presented a dirk knife at him, and made use of the expression, "If you come on we will kill you!" Then Ned ordered Morris—not one of those implicated—to go and relieve Brown who was at the wheel. Morris did so, and Brown came forward to where the rest of the crew were, and while these four men were together, De Costa again struck the Captain, after having some parley with him, in which the Captain stated "that they had mutinied, might command the vessel, might navigate her where they pleased," and he said to the mate, that he might go into St. Thomas, and pay these men off. These four men again commoned together for some time, and De Costa again struck him a blow which felled him to the deck, and while he laid there, the prisoner Brown plunged his dagger twice into his breast, killing him immediately. After that was done, they called for all hands to heave the Captain overboard, and these four men all assisted in throwing the Captain into the sea, they [illegible] them under heavy sail. They then cleansed the deck upon the vessel, and then which had become [illegible] blood upon the vessel, and then which had become [illegible] the cabin. They then said to the mate, "You must work the vessel up the ship until you get her into port." The mate was then obliged to take the log-book (which will be produced before you) and you will perceive by the entries in it that down upon the [illegible] of [illegible] tion, directed him (the mate) to make [illegible] in the log-book, and that was done [illegible] before his death was [illegible] of February, five days after he was killed. [illegible] an entry like the Captain had been [illegible] ral death. They also [illegible] the crew, that [illegible] Kill them. However, the [illegible] purpose, [illegible] Thomas, I think, upon the 24th of February. The Mate then immediately went ashore, consulted with the authorities, and gave the case up to the Consul General, who has sent them here for trial.

The learned counsel called the attention of the Court to the act of Congress, dated 30th April, 1790, which provided that if any person or persons shall commit a murder on the high seas, he would be guilty of a capital crime. He then alluded to the act of the 3d of March, 1825, Fourth volume, page 115, [illegible] 4, which provided that whoever should [illegible] crime of willful murder should be punished as the Act directs; and also, that every person so [illegible] his assistance or aid, should be deemed guilty of murder. He then referred to the common law [illegible] that accessories were equally guilty with the principal. It was not necessary that a person who was [illegible] guarded as an accessory should actually be present [illegible], for if he were present at the time of the [illegible] tion, and aided and assisted in committing the [illegible] he was equally culpable.

The learned counsel drew the attention of the jury to the fact that the murder was [illegible] meditated, as the prisoners, when the Captain was [illegible] on had, when [illegible] earnest consultation with his comrades, and [illegible] they, apparently from his expression, had [illegible] their books, furnished with knives, [illegible] vicinity to their going to the upper [illegible] and the Counsel, we shall prove, had [illegible] ask at your hands a verdict, never mind how painful it may be to you. If you [illegible] ceive that the evidence is sufficiently strong to convict them, then of course you will acquit them. But if these prisoners have violated our laws, [illegible] themselves responsible to punishment, and it is your duty of the Jury to convict them, and we shall ask such a verdict at your hands on this occasion.

Mr. Nash, the prisoner's counsel, then [illegible] persons, who were charged in the indictment as aiders and abettors, be released from custody, as there was nothing in the indictment, before the Court, to sever that particular offence.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Sydney P. Ingraham was called and examined by Mr. McKeon: He stated that he was Registry Clerk in the Custom House last January; that the papers produced, the Registry oath of George W. [illegible], owner of the brig *General Pierce*, and the bond, were registered before him in January last by Mr. [illegible] Baltimore. The oath was dated Jan. 15, 1857, and the bond was executed on that day. On cross-examination he said that he could not, of his own knowledge, swear that the *General Pierce* was built in the United States; he believed, from the papers, that she was built there; he had no personal knowledge that Mr. Hall, the [illegible], was a citizen of the United States, or that the [illegible] of the crew were citizens.

Mr. Nash objected to the papers in evidence on the ground that they did not prove the vessel to be nationalized.

Mr. McKeon said that Mr. Hall himself would be produced, and that these papers were only a link connecting the name of Mr. Hall with the vessel. Although the vessel was foreign built, [illegible] American vessel under the act of 1848, [illegible] passed here.

Messrs. Charles H. Edwards and [illegible] were severally sworn as interpreters in the [illegible] dence to the prisoners in Spanish and Portuguese.

Clarence H. W. Pierce sworn, and [illegible] Mr. McKeon: Was chief mate of the brig *General Pierce*; shipped on board of her on 19th of January, last, in New-York; left New-York on the 21st of January; O. Lawson was captain of the vessel; the crew of the vessel was about 200 tons; [illegible] she left here she carried the American flag; she was a brig; when we left here, George Hall was mate, was on board; also a cook, [illegible] six other men on board, (naming them) [illegible] present; we left here for Monrovia; the mate was shipped as part of the crew of that vessel; [illegible] course for the coast of Africa; [illegible] on board the vessel on the 10th of February.

By Q.—State what occurred on board the vessel on the 10th of February. A.—I came down to breakfast and a half o'clock in the morning; [illegible] with the Captain; while there he told me to [illegible] the fore topmast rigging set up; when I came on deck I ordered John Smith to get up the rigging [illegible] tackles, and other things I mentioned; [illegible] eight o'clock; about ten o'clock the Captain told me to let Smith come down and take the [illegible] been turned from the mast for [illegible] Captain's satisfaction; I took him down to his place to the top; about eleven [illegible] down to get some old parcelins [illegible] room; when I came up I saw the Captain [illegible] Smith at the helm; I did not see Smith [illegible] I paid no more attention to it; [illegible] and went forward; at seven bells I [illegible] and went with the Captain to John [illegible] 12 o'clock I told the men to go forward to dinner; [illegible] the order was given I saw [illegible] I no less John Ned and De Costa go forward; I went down to get through with my reckoning; [illegible] me about twenty minutes; when coming up and passing the starboard door I saw John [illegible]

Mr. Nash objected to any evidence as to what happened between Smith and the colored man, as irrelevant to this case; there was an indictment pending for the murder of the crew.

Objection sustained.

Q.—*Witness resumed*—When the affair was taking place between Smith and the cook, I saw the Captain standing on some spars near the foremast, with some of the men about him; the Captain was but little doing anything; when I first came on deck the Captain was standing near him and John De Costa; shortly after I was there I saw John Smith come to the [illegible] but tell with confidence where Brown was at the beginning of the case.

Q.—State what happened then. A.—I saw the Captain on deck; I went forward to him; he asked me where the officers were, or [illegible] officers; I did not then see the [illegible] they were in a kind of [illegible] tain, "Yes, Sir, I am your first officer;" I went along-side of him; John De Costa [illegible] called a heaver in his hands; I [illegible] I saw the second mate [illegible] the men what was the matter; [illegible] member that they gave [illegible] Ned, John Smith, and De Costa; [illegible] the second mate beyond the Captain; [illegible] fy the men, and told them to [illegible] while talking this way, we all [illegible] into the cabin, and so did the Captain; [illegible] doors got blockaded by John Ned and [illegible] John De Costa was near the door, with [illegible] in his hand; I begged them to consider [illegible] about, and proceed then; the Captain [illegible] their duty; the Captain would [illegible] tain had been struck before this; [illegible] it, became so hard blood on his hands; [illegible] De Costa had was about three feet in length, [illegible] three or four inches thick, a little pointed [illegible] they are mostly made of hard wood; he had [illegible] over me; he said nothing; the Captain spoke to them also, and told them that they had [illegible] selves by mutiny, and they might take charge [illegible] with the ship what they thought proper; they answered that they would not, that none of them understood anything about navigation, but that [illegible] navigate the ship; the Captain refused, but afterwards offered to bring the ship to any port they [illegible] name in Europe, or to St. Thomas.

Q.—At this time did you see Smith at the helm? A.—Morris was at the helm; I did not see Smith; but was not doing anything; when the Captain spoke he was standing on the [illegible] ing on to the running rigging; he promised to be [illegible] week; then John De Costa struck the Captain on the head with the heaver; the Captain fell down [illegible] for help; I made an attempt to go up to assist him; I had no arms; I did not see the Captain fall for the first blow; as I made an attempt to go to the Captain's assistance, John Brown stepped up to me with a dagger, or clasp knife, and said he would cut me if I had not stepped back quickly I would have been stabbed; then I saw Brown start forward, and plunge the dagger into the Captain's left breast; the Captain was lying on the deck at this time.

Mr. Nash objected to the competency of the evidence, on the ground that the other prisoners should not be charged with murder, because they were looking on when Brown stabbed the Captain; also, that the Captain was out of his place when he went into the prow of the ship, and commenced an altercation with the men.

Objection overruled, and exception taken.

Examination resumed.—When De Costa struck the Captain with the heaver, I saw John Ned and De Costa, the latter before the Captain, and Ned behind the Captain; when Brown plunged the dagger into the Captain's breast Ned and De Costa were standing; I could not say certainly where Smith was, but believed he was standing at the cabin door; at this time De Costa had the heaver in his hand—Brown had the dagger; did not see anything in Ned's hand; when I first came on deck I saw a dagger in the hands of Smith; the Captain bled after he was struck; he was a strong man, but seemed very weak when struck by De Costa; he then sank down on the deck, and was lying there, with his head aft, when Brown stabbed him; I did not see him stabbed more than once; he lay about a minute or two after being stabbed, and the men looking at him; they then called out "in the water," and called "all hands;" I could not say whether he was dead when thrown into the ocean, but it stands to reason that he was; it was John Ned who said "in the water;" the first words were "in the water," and then "all hands;" the men came to the sea, John Ned, John Brown, John De Costa and John Smith, then took up the Captain and threw him over the gangway; he was bleeding, and there was blood on the deck.

Q.—When the captain was forward among the men, where was the cook?

Mr. Nash objected—that there was no evidence to disclose relative to the murder of the cook; on a subsequent day of trial he should be commenced upon.

Mr. McKeon stated that he meant to show that the cook had been forced overboard, and that he went there in presence of a duty.

Objection overruled.

Witness.—When I saw the captain forward, and I

[illegible] … they were first sick, and then died; they [illegible] the death of the Captain a few days before the cook's. I did this for the sake of my life; at this time we were in latitude 21° 31', dead reckoning, and [illegible] … we were seventeen days going to St. Thomas, making it the 13th of February when we arrived; when the Captain was thrown overboard I [illegible] … the vessel was navigated in Dey [illegible] … Captain [illegible] De Costa.

[illegible] … the Captain have anything in his hands when I came up from … I was sworn in the United States Commissioner's office, in this case … at 8 bells; it was Smith's turn to be relieved at the wheel; when I came up, Smith, DeCosta, Ned, the captain and second mate were forward; I saw a dirk in Brown's hand, and in Smith's; the captain was a Norwegian; I am a Dane; I saw the captain strike Smith at the helm about 11 o'clock; I have never made a voyage to the coast of Africa before; the captain … we were going to six or seven places on the coast, to bring away palm oil; I believe the vessel was consigned to some one in Monrovia; the captain said he expected to be six months on the voyage; we had a general cargo; there were [illegible] water casks; could not say how many … I went forward until the captain was stabbed … I think, about 10 minutes; he and I spoke to … he spoke to no one in particular; I could not say why the Captain went forward, but always considered the Captain had a right to go where he pleased on a ship; when the Captain struck Smith at the helm, Smith did nothing, but said "Don't strike me." There was a good deal of blood on deck before they threw the Captain overboard. The prisoners did not give any reason why they wanted to go to St. Thomas; there were ten men on board, all told—the Captain, two mates, cook, and six men; here was [illegible] on the part of any of the men [illegible] that I saw.

[illegible]—The prisoners told me to keep dark about what happened, when we got to St. Thomas; that I should go to the Consul or mate, with the log-book, and show him that the Captain and cook had died, and no one would think anything was wrong. I said Yes. I did this to save my life.

The Court adjourned to 10 o'clock to-day.

Important Libel Suit—The Burdell Murder Again—A New Phase of the Affair.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—May 25.
Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Alvah Blaisdell vs. Henry J. Raymond.—This action is brought to recover damages for the publication of an alleged libel in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, the [illegible] of last February, relative to the Burdell murder. The article in question, which was by a correspondent, was a somewhat elaborate review of the evidence before the Coroner, and particularly of Dr. Blaisdell's testimony. The complaint sets out the article at length, avers that the defendants, the proprietors of the TIMES, published it with intent to cause it to be believed that the plaintiff had been guilty of the crimes of perjury and murder, and it contains innuendoes interpreting the article. These innuendoes the defendants move to strike out as irrelevant and redundant. For example, the following extract from the article is interpreted by the plaintiff in his complaint as below:

"Dr. Blaisdell (meaning the plaintiff) had held business relations for a long time with Dr. Burdell. He had been his partner. He had had access to the rooms of deceased, and it is not unreasonable to suppose was necessarily familiar with the mode of ingress and egress, and might have the means by keys or otherwise of gaining admittance to them. There seems to have been important business, or other intimate relations, subsisting between Dr. Blaisdell and deceased, as the latter, he says, came quite frequently to see him. Dr. Blaisdell informs us he had not, for some time previous to the murder, been a frequent visitor to the house of Dr. Burdell. Yet, in the afternoon preceding the murder, he is shown to have been there on two occasions. We have not referred to the evidence since its publication, but that he was there twice was disclosed by other witnesses, if we recollect correctly." (Meaning thereby that the said murder was committed by the plaintiff, and to create a public impression and belief that the plaintiff was the murderer of the said Dr. Harvey Burdell.)

These and a number of similar innuendoes the defendants moved to strike out. The motion was argued Tuesday by Lyman Abbott, Esq., for the defendants, and Charles F. Wetmore, Esq., for the plaintiff.

Mr. Abbott said that the motion was one of great importance not only in relation to the particular case under consideration, but also because it would settle the practice on a point on which there had been no adjudications since the Code. The motion was founded upon two grounds; *first*, that the innuendoes were not properly framed, and *secondly*, because they were not supported by the article which they sought to interpret.

The Court—Have you not mistaken your remedy? Is not the meaning of the article one of the very questions to be submitted to the Jury?

Mr. Abbott—Upon that point there are two classes of authorities, apparently in direct conflict. On the one hand, it is well settled that in no case is the truth or falsehood of an innuendo a question for the Jury, [illegible] an answer taking issue on the innuendoes is bad. This was so held in Fry vs. Bennett, 5 Sandford, 65; Van Vechten vs. Hopkins, 5 Johnson, 211; and Caldwell vs. Raymond, 2 Abbott, 193. And the same rule is laid down in 1 Starkie on Slander, 428, where the English authorities on the subject may be found. On the other hand, it seems to be equally well settled that whenever the article is ambiguous, its meaning is to be determined by the Jury. To this effect are Snyder vs. Andrews, 6 Barb. 43; *Ex parte* Bailey, 2 Cowen, 479; Goodrich vs. Woolcot, 3 Cowen, 290; Dexter vs. Taber, 12 Johnson, 239; Dolloway vs. Turrill, 26 Wendell, 383—394. It is the problem of this motion to reconcile these authorities in so far as they [illegible].

[illegible] is the object of the innuendo to explain the meaning of the words, these authorities are entirely irreconcilable, but if its office is to connect the article with antecedent matter which affords the desired explanation, they are not inconsistent. I submit to your Honor the following propositions as upon the whole fairly deducible from the authorities, and as [illegible] an explanation of the object of the innuendo, which renders both of the above apparently inconsistent propositions entirely consistent.

1. Where the article is not ambiguous, the question whether it constitutes a libel or not must be determined by the Court.

2. Where the article is ambiguous, but its meaning depends upon facts about which there is no dispute, the question whether it constitutes a libel or not must be determined by the Court. (Van Rensselaer vs. Dole, 1 Johnson's Cases, 279.)

3. When the article is ambiguous, and its meaning depends upon facts which are in controversy, the meaning of the article as explained by the facts must be determined by the Jury.

4. When the article is ambiguous, its meaning can only be ascertained by proof of extrinsic facts to which the article relates, and from which in connection with the article its true interpretation is to be deduced by the Court or Jury. The opinion of witnesses conversant with the facts as to the meaning and intent of the article are not admissible, at least in this State. (Van Vechten vs. Hopkins, 5 Johns., 211 Gibson vs. Williams, 4 Wendell, 320.)

5. The facts by means of which it is sought to prove the signification of the article must be distinctly averred in the complaint by way of inducement. (Caldwell vs. Raymond, 2 Abbott, 195. Pike vs. Van Wormer, 5 How., 171; 6 *ibid*, 99. Fry vs. Bennett, 5 Sandf., 54.)

6. To this should be added a colloquium stating that the article was published of and concerning the facts set out in the inducement, as well as of and concerning the plaintiff.

7. The object of the innuendo is then simply to connect such phrases of the article as are ambiguous with the facts stated in the inducement, concerning which the article was published, and from which its meaning is to be deduced. It ought neither to contain an averment of facts, nor the legal inference to be drawn from the article. It is simply a link which connects the article with the facts explanatory of the meaning.

After citing authorities in support of these propositions, Mr. Abbott said that the question raised by this motion was one of the principal issues in the case, nor was he able to perceive how it could be raised except by motion. Under the old practice the proper course was to deny the publication, and the plaintiff was then bound to prove upon the trial the meaning which he had attributed to the article by his innuendoes. Under the Code, it was probably not possible for the defendants in this case to deny the publication in a verified answer. And to admit the publication was to admit it as interpreted in the complaint. This was so decided in Tillotson vs. Cheetham, 2 Johns., 64, and in Fiedler vs. Delavan, 20 Wendell, 57. The defendants, however, he said do [illegible] deny that the article bears any [illegible] … The issue [illegible] … If the article is [illegible] … an innocent man—a charge of murder first, and of perjury to conceal [illegible] … the object and the meaning of the article—may be submitted to, and passed upon by, a jury. [illegible] … the Coroner had [illegible] … Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel in custody … and [illegible] the trial of the accused—your Honor will recollect how public sentiment, led by his inquiries grew virulent against Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel; how not they only, but the two Miss Cunninghams, and even the grandson and the little boys were not free from suspicion; how the City press, with one single exception, joined in the public hue and cry, and how the ancient maxim was reversed and Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel were presumed guilty until they were proved innocent. Your Honor may also recollect how the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES alone of all the City press stood this public opinion, continued its calm consideration, threw a shield and a protection from unjust aspersions and unwarrantable intrusion around the unfortunate inmates of that house, and, not as mere defended Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel as sustained law and justice against an excited public opinion and insisted that they should be tried even when public opinion was the jury, according to principles of common sense and common justice and with a decent regard to rules of evidence. If, as we contend, this article is but part and parcel of the course of the TIMES in this regard, then, now that Mrs. Cunningham has been tried and acquitted, not only by a jury, but I venture to say also, by the opinion of most thinking men, it is to be regarded not as a libel to be condemned by all good men and true, and punished by the law, but as a disinterested defence worthy of commendation.

All that the defendants desire is to have the complaint so drawn that this question—the object and meaning of the article—may be submitted to, and passed upon by, a jury. The decision of that jury they will accept, and any determination of this motion which leaves the way open for the defendants to raise this issue and obtain such a decision will be satisfactory to them.

Charles F. Wetmore, Esq., for the plaintiff, made and argued the following points:

Sec. 160 of the Code, p. 229, authorizes pleadings to be amended on the application of opposite counsel, when the allegations are *indefinite* and *uncertain*.

And to *strike out* when *irrelevant* or *redundant* by the party aggrieved. (3 Sandford S. C. R., p. 702, Smith vs. Greening.)

No pretence is made by the defendants of either.

The only way that the defendant could take advantage of the portions moved to be stricken out is by demurrer.

If an innuendo enlarge the sense materially, the proper course for the defendant is to *demur*. (Fry vs. Bennett, 5 Sandford, p. 65.)

It is not a matter for a motion to *strike out*. It is only proper for a demurrer.

But in this case the motion is improper, and a demurrer could not be sustained.

As to the merits of the motion, all the authorities refer to 5 Johns, R. 211 Vanvechton vs. Hopkins, for a true definition of an innuendo, &c.

An innuendo is explanatory of the subject matter expressed before. It cannot extend the sense of the words beyond their own meaning, unless to explain them by reference to some preceding averment or colloquium. (5 Johns, R. p. 211, Vanvechten vs. Hopkins.)

An innuendo may apply what is already expressed, but cannot add to or enlarge, or change the sense of the previous words. (Miller vs. Maxwell, 16 Wend., p. 9; Goodrich vs. Woolcott, 3 Cowen, 231.)

The meaning of the defendant as averred by an innuendo, is a question of fact to be decided by the Jury. (3 East., 56, Roberts vs. Cambden; 5 East., 463, Woodworth vs. Meadows.

In slander, where the plaintiff in his declaration, after setting forth the words spoken, avers that the defendant, by means of the words, insinuated and meant to be understood as charging the plaintiff with the crime of murder. Whether or not such was the intention of the defendant, is a question of fact, to be determined by the Jury upon the evidence in support of the averment. (4 Wendell, 320. Gibson vs. Williams.)

Where there is any ambiguity of the terms used in reference to the offence charged, to render the complaint good, it must be averred that they were spoken with the intent to charge a particular crime. (Andrews vs. Woodmaine, 15, Hend., 232, Pike vs. Van Wormer, 5 Pr. R. 176. Caldwell vs. Raymond, 2 Abbotts P. R. 193.)

The defendants deny that the words published charge murder and perjury upon the plaintiff. The plaintiff insists they do, and this is sufficient to refer the meaning to the Jury under the innuendo.

Sec. 164 of the Code does not dispense with the necessity of an averment or innuendo, when it is essential to show the meaning of the words.

It is only as to the *application* of the words to the plaintiff. (Fry vs. Bennett, 5 Sandf. R. 65. Pike vs. Van Wormer, 5 Pr. R. 176.)

The defendants move to strike out some of the innuendoes, especially those that insist that the words published mean to charge the plaintiff with murder—and yet they leave in those regarding perjury.

If one is proper to be given to the Jury certainly the other should be submitted also to the Jury.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision. Charles F. Wetmore, for plaintiff; Abbott Brothers, for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM, May 26.
ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

On Thursday last twenty-five gentlemen were examined for admission to the bar. The examination was uncommonly rigorous, forty-five written questions being put to each applicant. Yesterday the following were admitted, having passed a successful examination:

Alcée A. Atocha,	Hanson C. Gibson,
Thomas H. Borland,	James K. Hill,
William H. L. Barnes,	William L. Morris, Jr.,
L. Leance Condert,	Edward P. Orrell,
Charles Condert, Jr.,	Hiram E. Peterson,
Isaac N. Collier,	Daniel S. Riddle,
Michael A. Clarke,	Richard Stacpoole,
Luke F. Cozans,	John Edward Taylor,
Robert R. Daniell,	Abraham W. Winas,
Andrew Ellard,	Thomas M. Wyatt.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Justice Davies.
DECISIONS.

Hawkins vs. Hawkins.—Judgment of divorce granted.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N.Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 26, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in demand, and are worth $7 25@$7 31¼ for Pearls, and $7 75@$7 81¼ for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—About 1,250 lbs. American Yellow brought 29½c.@30c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are in fair request, and are stiffly held. Patent Sperm, 53c.; plain do., 45c.; Stearic, 30c.@31c.; Adamantine, 25c.@27c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—The demand is limited; prices lean in favor of buyers. Java, 15¼c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 12½c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¼c.; Jamaica, 11¼c.@12c; St. Domingo, 11¼c.; Bahia, 10½c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Is very moderately dealt in at our quotations: New Sheathing, 31c.; old do., 25½c.@26¼c.; Yellow do., 26c.; American Ingots, 27½c.@28c.; Chili Pig, 26¼c.@26½c.; Braziers, 33c.; Bolts, 33c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—A moderate inquiry exists for desirable lots at about previous prices, which some owners refuse: Middling Uplands, 14c.; do. Gulfs, 14c.@14¼c.; and other grades proportionate rates, ℔ lb.

FISH—The market is rather quiet for the leading kinds, parties disagreeing about prices. Cod and Mackerel are in light supply; Herring are plenty.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is brisker and dearer. Sales: 12,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 60@$6 65
Straight State	6 65@ 6 70
Extra State	6 75@ 7 00
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 60@ 6 90
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 70@ 6 90
Fancy Michigan	6 60@ 6 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 80@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	7 15@ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	7 20@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 75@10 00
Extra Missouri	8 00@10 00

Canadian is improving. Sales have been reported of about 950 bbls., in lots, at from $6 60@$8 60 for superfine to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is moderately inquired for and is rising. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 2,000 bbls. very low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 45@$9 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is salable, and worth $3 90@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is still scarce and needed at $3 75@$3 80 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in more demand at improved prices. Sales 22,600 bushels, including pretty good Canadian White, at $1 88; and fair Western Red at $1 60 ℔ bushel. Rye is arriving and selling, in very small lots, at from $1 07@$1 10 ℔ bushel. No change in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats are in fair request and are worth 68c.@70c. for Western; 63c.@67c. for State, and 60c.@64c. for Jersey, ℔ bushel. Corn is more active at higher prices. Sales, 48,000 bushels, at 93c.@95c. for mixed, in store; 94c.@95c. for yellow, and 93c.@97c. for white, ℔ bushel.

HAY—River is not abundant, but the demand is less urgent and prices have receded to 95c.@$1 for shipping lots, and $1 12½ for lots needed in the City, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are depressed and declining. Stock, in first hands, 134,500.

HOPS—Sales 65 bales last year's crop, at 7c.@11c., mainly within the range, ℔ lb.

IRON—Quiet and nominal.

LEAD—Is in slack demand at about former rates: Foreign, $6 18¾@$6 43¾; Galena, $7 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole is in rather limited request at previous quotations.

LIME—Dull and nominal.

MOLASSES—Appears less active, yet steady. Porto Rico, in hhds., at 60c.@70c.; Cuba Muscovado, 55c.@60c.; Clayed Cuba, 50c.@53c.; and New-Orleans, 75c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is scarce and quiet at about $5 75 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is lightly dealt in, yet is firm at 51c. ℔ gallon. Tar is selling slowly, but regularly at from $2 37½@$2 62½, according to quality, ℔ bbl. Rosin is in lively request, for immediate and future delivery, at $1 87½@$1 90 for common, ℔ 310 lbs.; $2@$4 50 for No. 1; and $5 50@$6 for White and Pale, ℔ 280 lbs. Pitch is inactive, yet steady, at $2 37½@$2 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—The market for all descriptions appears quiet, but pretty firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in brisk request and is advancing. Sales: 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $23 75@$23 80 for Mess, and $19 25@$19 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand and are up to 10¼c.@11c. for Hams, and 9½c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is salable and worth [illegible] ℔ lb. Lard is in good demand and is dear. The transactions since our last reach about 1,300 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 14¼c.@15c. ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate request at full prices. The transactions since our last comprise 300 bbls., in [illegible] … for Country Mess; $16 25@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 [illegible] for Extra Western Mess, ℔ bbl.

RICE—Is in fair request, at former rates: $4 50@$5 37½ for common to prime, ℔ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Are rather quiet, yet held with much confidence.

SUGARS—Appear inactive, the large receipts and high prices of other markets causing great reserve among buyers. Many in the trade think that the present heavy arrivals are in anticipation of the demand during the Mid-Summer months, for which importers desire to be prepared, as that the possible rigid enforcement of our Quarantine [illegible] … This course, it is said, has been adopted in order to avoid the serious obstacles encountered last year. Hence the leading factors are not alarmed by the current large receipts, and they do not manifest any unusual eagerness to sell. The transactions reported since our last consist of a few hundred hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at 10¼c.@11¼c., and 120 boxes Havana, [illegible] ℔ lb.

TALLOW—12,000 lbs. prime brought 11c.@11¼c., mainly 11¼c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Are actively sought after and are quite firm.

WHISKY—There were 700 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 30½c.@31c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were a little brisker, yet not remarkably firmer. For Liverpool—[illegible] ℔ bale; Flour, 2s. [illegible] ℔ bbl.; Grain, 3d.@4d. ℔ bush.; Beef, 4d.@6s. ℔ tierce; Pork, 2d.@3d. ℔ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 10s.@15s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Epitome of the Trade Circulars.

EDWARD HILL'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, From 1st September, 1856.

From	To Date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bbls. C. Meal.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
New-York	May 18, 1857	669,618	77	6,274,709	3,262,320
New-Orleans	May 12, 1857	71,308	—	680,629	587,934
Philadelphia	May 13, 1857	20,268	2	440,049	657,642
Baltimore	May 14, 1857	50,009	156	725,858	305,017
Boston	May 15, 1857	4,508	100	15,648	9,437
Other Ports	May 8, 1857	15,064	—	12,560	11,963

Total, from Sept. 1, 1856... 834,976 | 336 | 7,066,687 | 4,466,341
To same period, 1855.... 332,353 | 3,714 | 4,011,586 | 5,401,589
To same period, 1855.... 125,196 | 4,430 | 194,275 | 4,664,271
To same period, 1854.. 1,797,000 | 40,767 | 5,450,714 | 4,914,194

TO THE CONTINENT.—From New-York, to May 12, 1857: 197,306 bbls. Flour; 1,865,465 bushels Wheat; 291,880 bushels Corn; 128,176 bushels Rye.

From other Ports, to latest dates, 207,194 bbls. Flour; 390,[illegible] bushels Wheat; 123,147 bushels Corn; 17,986 bushels Rye.

Per Asia.] [NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 26, 1857—A. M.

As yet there has been no considerable amount of Produce received by the Erie Canal this season,—the supplies from Buffalo and the West not having been able to get through,—and with moderate stocks here and in prospect for some short time ahead, there is much firmness on the part of receivers although there is a desire to realize, and prices in consequence fluctuate daily and are quite unsettled. At most of the large receiving towns of the West there has lately been shown a strong speculative feeling, based on the backward Spring and the wants of the country, which has a tendency to sustain present high rates. In this market the trade in FLOUR is confined almost entirely to the City and Eastern demand, which is to a fair extent. The export inquiry is quite suspended, only 2,082 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Corn Meal, and 34,128 bushels Indian Corn, have been shipped from this port in the fortnight to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. There is rather more WHEAT offering, (here and to arrive shortly,) but the absence of a foreign demand is seriously felt, and the City and local millers operate cautiously at present rates; consequently sales are effected with difficulty and at irregular prices. RYE remains scarce, and tends upward in value. OATS, and all descriptions of coarse feed, are uncommonly high. INDIAN CORN has again advanced, and closes firmly.

FREIGHTS.—In the absence of an export trade the rates continue extremely low, but have slightly improved in the fortnight. To Liverpool, 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl. on Flour, and 3d.@4d. ℔ bushel on Grain, would be taken. To London the asking rates are 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. on Flour, and 5d.@6d. on Grain. To Glasgow, 1s. 6d.@2s. on Flour, and 5d.@6d. on Grain.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A HOME.—SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—The Corps will meet corner East Broadway and Pike-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 28, at 6 o'clock, in full uniform, for the purpose of marching to Rutgers Institute by invitation of several charitable citizens, to a free concert, to be given, and a collection taken up, for the purpose of raising funds to enable them to carry out their plan for procuring a comfortable home by subscription for every Veteran in the State, and those that have families that have no means, and the widows of Veterans, and their minor children. The object is a good one. It concerns the young military as well as the aged. Let every Veteran attend this meeting. By order.
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Anniversary of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, postponed last week on account of the storm, will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, on the Heights, (Rev. Dr. Bethune's,) on THURSDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Mr. CARPENTER, of the Westminster Presbyterian Church; Rev. Mr. CLARK, of the South Congregational Church; Rev. Dr. KENNEDY, of the Pacific-st. Methodist Church, and Rev. J. DE WITT TALMAGE, of New-Jersey.
LYMAN ABBOTT,
Chair Com. on Lec. and Meetings.

AMERICAN BAPTIST FREE MISSION SOCIETY.—The Fourteenth Anniversary of this Society will be held (D. V.) in the MacDougal-st. Baptist Church, this City, on the 27th and 28th inst. (WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY of this week,) commencing on Wednesday at 10 o'clock A. M. The Rev. [illegible] KINCAID, NATHAN BROWN, and other returned foreign missionaries, may be confidently expected to be present, and take part in the proceedings.
A. L. POST, Corresponding Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE HAVING THE subject of the removal of the landing of the North and East River Steamboats under consideration, will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 2 P. M. All persons interested are particularly requested to attend.
JAMES R. STEERS,
ED. C. McCONNELL,
JAMES GRIFFITHS,
HIRAM CORWIN,
MORGAN S. HARRIS, } Special Committee.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE HAVING THE subject of the disposal of the Crystal Palace under consideration, will hold their final meeting in room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 2 P. M. All persons interested are earnestly requested to attend, as this will be the last opportunity afforded them.
WM. WILSON,
WM. COULTER,
JAS. GRIFFITH, } Special Committee.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—THE PATHFINDER'S Association of the XIth Ward, Brooklyn, are requested to meet at Myrtle Hall, Myrtle-av., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 7½ P. M., for the transaction of important business. By order.
THOS MORLEY, Chairman.
P. S.—All Republicans of the Ward are invited to attend.

I. O. O. F.—A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York will be held, in its room O. F. Hall, corner Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 27, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of receiving and acting on the report of the Committee on the Washington Lodge case; also, on reports from the Committee on Laws. By order.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

WAKEFIELD.—THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL meeting of the Industrial Home Association No. 3, at No. 163 Bowery, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 28, at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of the Purchasing Trustee. It is hoped that all the members will be present, as matters of interest to all will be brought before the meeting. CORN'S A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

GRAND TEMPLE OF HONOR, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—The annual session of the Grand Temple, of this State, will be held at the Hall No. 195 Bowery, commencing on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 27, at 8 o'clock. JOHN L. WHEAT, G. W. R.
Members of Franklin Temple will convene at 7½ o'clock precisely.

PERSONAL.

TO MISS M—A F—T. BY E. D. M.

There's a fond, loving heart, that's throbbing for thee,
Thou beloved, adored of my soul;
Oh! prithee, dear girl, wilt thou listen to me;
Of my happiness, thou art the goal.

Oh! my love, it is like the bright angel's dream,
(Who dwells in the realms above,)
As pure as the whispering angels that seem
Surrounding, and hallowed by Jove.

If during the voyage with the battle of life,
The horizon is darkened to me,
It pleases kind Heaven to call thee my wife,
With a smile will I always greet thee.

I have told thee, dear girl, the tale of my love,
I swear it is holy and true;
'Tis true, I declare, by the heavens above,
It is true, and only for you.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ON SUNDAY, 24TH inst., a small, black and tan terrier DOG; answers to the name of "Dot." The above reward will be paid to the person giving information where he can be found, or by leaving at No. 120 East 15th-st. Stuyvesant-square.

LOST—ON MONDAY, 25TH INST., IN, OR GETting out of a 5th-av. omnibus, a PORTE-MONNAIE, or lady's pocketbook, containing a small amount of money, &c. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 112 5th-av.

FOUND—ON SATURDAY, 23D INST., IN AN Avenue A omnibus, a BAG containing brass door keys, which the owner can have by applying to D. DEVLIN & CO., corner Broadway and Warren st.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots the hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow and makes silky, curly, [illegible]. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, 129 Washington-st., Boston, &c.

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES.—Wanted by the subscriber for exportation gentlemen's and ladies' [illegible] wearing apparel, for which a liberal cash price will be paid. Families or gentlemen going to Europe or elsewhere, and having superfluous effects they would dispose of advantageously, will please to address a line to the subscriber, who will attend at their residence by appointment. Address [illegible], box No. 83 Broadway Post Office, No. [illegible] Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GOLDSMITH'S DESERTED VILLAGE, with six beautiful engravings, illustrating "The Village Master Taught his Little School," "Full Well They Laughed With Counterfeited Glee," "The Dismal Tidings When he Frowned," "Amazed, the Gazing Rustics Ranged Around," "Low Lies That House Where Nut-brown Draughts Inspired," "Where Village Statesmen Talked With Looks Profound," &c., in this week's "LIFE ILLUSTRATED," for Four Cents. All newsdealers have it.

DOWN-TOWN BOOK STORE.
LOOK HERE! WHAT ABOUT IT?
Call and See!
There will be arranged on our counter on THIS (Monday) MORNING, a first-rate assortment of FRESH BOOKS, any of which will be sold at 25 CENTS THE VOLUME. Although some of them were published at $1 25. "First, the wise cost more." The above arrangement will continue through the week. Everything sold cheap at
A. J. SHEPHERD & CO.'S, No. 89 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Every family should have Imlay's Family Physician. Price 25 cts.

[illegible] POETS.
MARVELL AND CHATTERTON.
THE POETICAL WORKS OF ANDREW MARVELL, with memoir of the author. Portrait, 16mo. 75 cents.
THE POETICAL WORKS OF THOMAS CHATTERTON, with a notice of his life, and a history of the Rowley Controversy, a selection of his letters, notes, critical and explanatory, and a glossary. Portrait, 2 vols., 16mo. $1 50. Just published by
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

NATURE AND ART.—CHURCH'S PAINTING of "Niagara Falls"—Power of Art—How to attain Perfection—Decision on a Question between Doctors as to the most appropriate Pursuit in Life of different Individuals—Housewife Drudgery—Eloping Heiresses: Causes—Is Health an Evil or a Good—An Ex-Mormon on Mormonism—Fluttering among the Flirts—Breaches of Promise—Human Resistance of Extreme Temperatures—Freedom of Speech—In TO-DAY'S LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

ZILLAH, THE CHILD-MEDIUM.
A TALE OF SPIRITUALISM.
By the author of "My Confession," etc.
Just published. 12mo; cloth, 75 cents. Dealers, send in your orders. Single copies sent free. MILLER & CO., (late Dix, Edwards & Co.,) No 321 Broadway, New-York.

LOVE OF THE BEAUTIFUL AND TRUE.—Effects on Character. Letters from my Garden, by Alphonse Carr; very interesting to ladies, and to all ruralists. Elegant Manners. Hints to a Lady before Marriage. A Turkish Love Letter. The Smokeometer, an important invention, designed for the use of smokers.
Arts and Inventions. Nature of Comets. Lightning Conductors. A Primitive Barometer. Copying Printed Documents. Writing Fluids. Improvement in Flouring Mills. Gas. Silk Without Worms. New Railroad Bridge. Smoky Chimneys.
THE TABLE.—Effects on Health: The West, when and where to go; Price of Lands, and Advantages of Particular Sections. RURAL AFFAIRS.—Circulation of Sap; Milk-Producing Food; New Farm School. MEDICAL.—Reproductive Power of Filth; A Deceptive Consultation; French Homœopaths in Trouble; Whispering; Facts for Epicures; Trustee Beef; Rheumatism cured by Immersion, in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. All newsmen have it.

REMOVAL TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES.—In consequence of the unprecedented increase of EVANS & CO.'S GREAT GIFT BOOK SALE—from No. 489 Broadway to No. 677 Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts. (Lafarge Buildings.)
Third year of the enterprise. In order to insure a speedy sale, all the Books, comprising a large assortment of new and standard works on Fiction, Poetry, Belles Lettres, Arts and Sciences, Biographies, Travels, Voyages, Annuals, Albums, Illustrated Works, &c., will be sold at the usual retail prices, and in many instances less. A gift, value 25c. to $100, presented with every book at the time of sale.
LIST OF GIFTS.
Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Cameo Sets, Ear-Rings, Breastpins, Gold Pencils, Gold Pens, Rings, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Fine Cutlery, etc., etc.
Catalogues, with explanations, sent gratis to any address, upon application.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States and Canada.
EVANS & CO.,
Principal store No. 677 Broadway,
Lafarge Building.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.—CITY GOSSIP—Poetry—Stop Thief—Twilight Musings—Information—Nature of the Sun—Tailor's Cabbage—Men of Straw—The American Eagle—National Flags and Signals—Literary Notices—Notes and Queries—Correspondence—Patent Office—New Seed Planter, with engraving—Lions and Giraffes, with illustrations—The Family Circle—A Lesson to French mothers—The Industrial Sphere of Woman—The Lady without a Fault—Marriage—The Goods of Life—Oxtiral Experiment—Phonetics—Alcoholic Drinks in Arctic Climates, &c.—In THIS WEEK'S LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. All newsmen have it.

FARMS, GARDENS, LAWNS, &c.—The BEST plain, practical ADVICE on the time and mode of performing all operations upon the soil is given in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Terms $1 a year. ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 191 Water-st., New-York.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it what modern spiritualism is. Price $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Appleton Buildings, New-York.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern.
LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING, in every variety, executed with dispatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.
A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery.
WILLIAM E. HAWE, (Branch of E. C. Root, Anthony & Co.,) No. 336 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.
A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of our goods just published, and will be forwarded FREE OF POSTAGE to any dealers who desire.
Send your address and orders to
AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.

FINE ARTS.

GOUPIL & CO.
HAVE ON EXHIBITION
A MAGNIFICENT PAINTING BY
F. WINTERHALTER,
To which the public are invited.
FINE ART GALLERY,
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN ART UNION GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—Great sale of English, French, and German engravings at wholesale prices. Go early.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL.
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

TO PRINTERS.—COPPER-FACED TYPE.—CORTELYOU'S New-York Type Foundry and Printers' Warerooms, established in 1828,
NO. 29 SPRUCE ST., NEW-YORK,
(Four doors below William.)
The subscriber is prepared to furnish his well-known and superior book and newspaper printing-types, in founts to suit purchasers. Also, German and ornamental types, Greek, Hebrew, ornaments, music, brass rules, &c., manufactured of metals equal to any in this country, and finished in the most accurate manner. He also furnishes presses, chases, composing-sticks, stands, cases, furniture, &c.
WOOD AND METAL TYPES.
From other foundries, and every article required in a printing-office, at the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Type, copper-faced by the Newton Company, furnished to order. Old type received at 9 cents per pound, in exchange for new. Estimates for printing establishments furnished on application.
Also, 10,000 lbs. of plain and ornamental types, borders, &c., of the late foundry of H. H. Green, for sale cheap for cash, and founts of second-hand type, from Small Pica to Agate.
Also, second-hand presses: 1 Hoe super-royal, 1 medium, 2 cap, 1 Albion, 1 Ruthven, 1 Ruggles quarto-sheet job engine, 1 Gordon, 1 copperplate, and 1 lithographic.
Printers of newspapers, who will insert this advertisement three times before Jan. 1, 1858, and send me one of the papers, will be paid in printing-types, when purchasing four times the amount of the bill.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

NOTICE.—TO FOUNDERS, BLACKSMITHS AND OTHER PERSONS.—Your attention is called to the following extract from the Corporation Ordinances:
"No person or persons shall throw, cast or lay any ashes, offal, vegetables, garbage, dross, cinders, shells, straw, shavings, dirt, filth or rubbish of any kind whatever, in any street, lane, alley or public place in the City of New-York.
The violation of any of any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be and is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine of not less than one dollar, or more than ten dollars, or by imprisonment in the City Prison for a term of not less than one or more than five days.
It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Streets, the Street Inspector, and Policemen of said City, to enforce the observance of this Ordinance, and the punishment of any party or parties who may violate the same.
It is hereby declared to be the duty of the proprietor or possessor of any founderies, forges, blacksmiths' shops, oyster stands, and other places for the sale of oysters or other shell fish, to employ carts, at the own expense, for the purpose of removing the several articles enumerated in the preceding sections which may accumulate in their respective premises." [illegible]
Notice is hereby given, that any violation of the above Ordinance will be strictly prosecuted, and the above founderymen, blacksmiths and others will be, in any instance, employ Carts to remove all ashes, cinders, dross, &c., from their premises, [illegible] … The penalties will be rigidly exacted.
GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.

BRUSHES, BRUSHES.—REMOVAL.—JAMES [illegible] … [illegible]
JAMES [illegible], [illegible] Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

NEW EMBROIDERED FRENCH SETS AND COLLARS.
We call especial attention to the sale of a large lot of French embroidered sets and collars.
FRENCH SWISS AND JACONET SETS AND COLLARS,
50 per cent. below cost of importation.
Received on consignment, and must be sold.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!
50 pieces Plaid Spun Silks, 1s. 6d. per yard.
100 pieces Summer Silks, 2s. 6d., cheap at 50 cents.
A few pieces still remain of the Foulard Silks at 1s. per yard. All spotted goods, and bargains.
Only one price.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine st.,
Three doors from Monroe.

NEW LACE GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
POINT D'ALENCON, POINT APPLIQUE
AND HONITON SETS AND COLLARS,
LACE COIFFURES LACE BARBES,
FRENCH LACE VEILS. THREAD LACE VEILS
ALSO JACONET AND SWISS BANDS.
Also,
AN INVOICE OF FINE MECHLIN LACES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

REMOVAL.
ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL
have removed from No. 129 Broadway to the new marble store,
No. 324 BROADWAY,
Where they are prepared to show their customers a good assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, together with a large and complete stock of Hosiery and Yankee Notions. ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,
May 6, 1857. No. 324 Broadway.

LACE MANTILLAS—LACE MANTILLAS.
REAL LACE MANTILLAS.
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS.
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.
All in great variety, at
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

SILK ROBES ONLY $10.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open this morning
250 more of those Paris Silk Robes.
Price $10.

SILKS AND SILK ROBES
At a reduction of from 25 to 50 per cent.
12s. silks reduced to $1.
$35 silk robes to $25
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

TRAVELING WRAPPERS FOR $5.
Manufactured from fine cloth of light fabric.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S No. 473 Broadway.

THE HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Has been replenished from Paris and London with the most complete and carefully selected assortment in this branch to be found in New-York.
All conceivable articles in this line are embraced in the stock.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
St. Nicholas Hotel,
No. 513 Broadway.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
in fine steel engravings, will be made until further notice on all cash purchases of
LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF
MANTILLAS.
600 Mantillas to be cleared out at 50 cents on the dollar.
Rich silk Mantillas at $1 50 each.
Lace and moire antique, $2, $3 50 and $5.
100 richer goods, $5 50 to $4 50.
The whole at half-price. Ladies call early.
One price only. ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 & 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors from Monroe-st.

LADIES' BREAKFAST JACKETS,
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
An unique and much admired article of morning dress, exclusive in style, just received,
for ladies who wish a negligé morning wrapper. The assortment is complete and prices moderate.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.
St. Nicholas Hotel.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS—CHEAP.
Bareges, Tissues, Organdies, Prints, Brilliants, Delaines, Poplinettes, Printed Muslins, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SILKS AT 56 TO 75 CENTS.
Some new and choice lots
FROM AUCTION,
Ready Monday, May 25.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MANTILLAS.
Paris embroidered BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
Richly trimmed with Lace Flounces.
ALSO,
100 EMBROIDERED MANTILLA BODIES, untrimmed. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LADIES WILL FIND
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Rich French Foulard Silks, (unique styles,) from 4s. to 6s. per yard,
at ORRIN TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

SILK ROBES AND RICH SILKS,
NEWEST PARIS STYLES,
Large variety—Cheap.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WHITE GOODS.
A full assortment of Plain, Plaid and Striped Jaconets, Cambrics and Nainsooks. Also, Dotted Swiss, Mulls, Bishops' Lawn, etc., for sale at low prices, by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LADIES WILL FIND
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Lace Curtains in sets,
at cost of importation,
at ORRIN TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

NEW CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,
Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Stair Carpetings, &c., &c., &c.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

LADIES WILL FIND
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Rich Summer Silks and Silk Robes,
at ORRIN TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

1,000 FRENCH EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
will be offered on Monday, the 25th,
MUCH BELOW THEIR VALUE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Full assortment of Summer Designs.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LADIES WILL FIND
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Rich Barege Robes, (superb styles,) from $5 to $18,
at ORRIN TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

SKY BLUE,
DRAB, PURPLE, GREEN,
and other COLORED BONNET SILKS. For sale by
L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

STRIPED INDIA FOULARDS!
Six cases
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
At 50 cents.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

THE COMET.—RIBBONS, TRIMMING, &C.—Great sacrifice until the arrival of the comet.—The subscriber, wishing to guard against any very great loss he might sustain should the above unwelcome visitor arrive, prefers to dispose of his rich and unrivaled stock at a gradual and more reasonable sacrifice, and to give the benefit of the disposal of the same to the ladies, to his friends, and to milliners and dressmakers generally. He will mark down a reduction of 25 per cent. on all the prices of his goods, from Monday, the 25th day of May, 1857. He has received by the steamer last week some magnificent French ribbons, ladies' dress trimmings, fringes, guipure and French silk laces, silks, flowers, and a handsome variety of milliners' and dressmakers' trimmings, to which he respectfully solicits a call. M. H. LICHTENSTEIN,
No. 367 Broadway, between White and Walker sts.

GREAT BARGAINS AT KINZEY'S CHEAP lace and embroidery store: 5,000 collars, all styles; 2,000 bands for basques, 3 to 50 cts.; 2,500 straw hats and bonnets, 18 to 75 cents; 10,000 yards ribbons, 2 to 12 cts.; rich trimmings, fans, parasols, mitts, and all other styles [illegible] goods from auction. Remember No. 226 8th-av.

CHANTILLY LACES OF A SUPERIOR make and finish just received. Points, mantillas, flounces, barbes, capes, veils and collars. Also, shawls and mantillas in silk lace, from $5 up; rich veils in black and white, [illegible] and many other novelties.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 103 Broadway.

NO. 429 BROADWAY.—JUST OPENED, the largest stock of Rich Laces in the City, consisting of Point d'Alençon, Brussels, Point and Valenciennes; also, a fresh stock of Sets, Collars and Sleeves, [illegible]
[illegible] … new Valenciennes Edging at [illegible] …

[illegible] FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS [illegible]
[illegible] FROM [illegible]
ALSO,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT HIGHLY TRIMMED! Received by the Arago.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NEW CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, PURCHASED AT AUCTION PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CHEAP EMBROIDERED SWISS ROBES,
Elegant Summer Styles.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

[illegible]
Rich French Jaconets and Lawns, [illegible] per yard,
at ORRIN TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, Brocatelles, Damasks, Cornices, Window Shades, Tassels, &c., &c.,
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

SATIN STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS,
At 75 cents.
ORIGINAL PRICE $1.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

The New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, S. I. Office No. 3 John-st. and No. 722 Broadway.

HAVING ESTABLISHED A BRANCH OFFICE at No. 722 Broadway, for the convenience of residents in the upper part of the City, are prepared to execute all orders for dyeing and cleaning in their usual superior manner.

STRAW GOODS.

CASH STRAW GOODS HOUSE.
HOMER & KETCHUM
Offer inducements to CASH PURCHASERS of
STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
At No. 242 BROADWAY,
Corner of Park-pl.
Just Received—A new supply of fine
MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS.
Also,
NEW STYLES OF SUMMER HATS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS CHINESE FEAST
OF
SCENES, MUSIC, MIRTH AND ENCHANTMENT.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 25th,
First week of a grand Original, Musical, Magical and Semi Burlesque Spectacle of
ALADDIN;
OR, "THE WONDERFUL LAMP."
By SILAS S. STEELE, with nearly 30 new [illegible] gorgeous CHINESE SCENES, by the celebrated artist, Mr. T. BARTHOLOMEW, of Boston; new, splendid and appropriate Chinese Costumes, by Mr. THOMAS; Machinery by Mr. DIXON; Properties by Mr. LEAKE; original and characteristic Chinese Music, by Mr. F. BUCKLEY. The whole produced at a cost of upwards of [illegible].
In order to [illegible] … as possible, the company will [illegible] … and the evening's entertainment will commence with "Aladdin."
N. B.—For the accommodation of families, Schools, &c., the Gorgeous Spectacle of "Aladdin" will be performed on WEDNESDAY, May 27th, in the AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY, [illegible]
After the Spectacle,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets .... 50 cents.
Children half price.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 27,
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUGLE COMPANY.
TIGHT ROPE,
With Mlle. and M. Zanfretta.
L'ALAES.
Gymnastic Exercises, and La Porta [illegible] by the Brothers Zanfretta.
CONSCRIPT.
The great Antoine, [illegible]
Next Grand Afternoon Juvenile Performance, SATURDAY, May 30, commencing at 2 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATER.
Mr. E. A. Marshall .... Sole Lessee.
Mr. W. R. Blake .... Stage Manager.
THIS EVENING, May 27, Shakspeare's Comedy of
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Benedick .... Mr. Lester.
To conclude with the Drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
Prices of Admission—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Parquette, 50 cents; Second Tier or Family Circle, 25 cents; Third Tier and Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $6 and $5.
Doors open at 7¼—performance to begin at 7¾ o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATER.
THIS EVENING, (Wednesday) May 27,
A new comedy, in which
MISS LAURA KEENE
and the whole of her talented company will appear, entitled
A BIRD IN THE HAND WORTH TWO IN THE BUSH.
After which, for the 20th time,
VARIETY.

BURTON'S NEW THEATER—BROADWAY.
First Benefit in America of
Miss POLLY MARSHALL,
WEDNESDAY, May 27,
Will be played, first time here, the comic piece, in two acts of
CAPTAIN CHARLOTTE.
The humorous piece, in one act, of
AN UNPROTECTED FEMALE.
To conclude with the farce of MISCHIEF MAKING.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
MR. WALLACK
will appear on WEDNESDAY EVENING as BENEDICK, in Shakespeare's superb Comedy of
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
After which, the petite Comedy of
A DECIDED CASE.
Captain Dudley Vere .... Mr. Lester.
To-morrow—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
Don Cæsar .... Mr. Wallack.

THE REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK Yacht Club will come off on THURSDAY, [illegible] June. The steamer [illegible], for the accommodation of the Club, will leave the Pier foot of Spring-st. at [illegible] … accompany the yachts. Members who have not [illegible] their tickets will find them at the office of [illegible], Esq., the Treasurer, No. 16 Wall-st.
A special meeting for admission of members will be held on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at [illegible].
Entries of yachts for the Regatta must be [illegible] June 2, at 11 A. M. [illegible], Secretary.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, will be performed the sterling drama of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the [illegible] ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD. THURSDAY EVENING, an entirely new and [illegible] Drama, now being performed with [illegible] … The Living [illegible], &c., may be seen. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—DRESS Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at [illegible]; to rise at 7¾ o'clock. THIS EVENING, [illegible] … entertainments will commence with
THE WILD KNIGHT.
After which will be presented the [illegible]
SALAMAGUNDI.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
THE WIZARD SKIFF.

AT BURTON'S THEATER.—THE COMEDY OF CAPTAIN CHARLOTTE,
and the burletta of the
UNPROTECTED FEMALE,
will THIS (Wednesday) EVENING be played for the benefit of
Miss POLLY MARSHALL.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-second Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M., at 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. The collection is formed exclusively of original Pictures and Sculpture by Living Artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y N. A.

AT BURTON'S THEATER—THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, May 27,
Miss POLLY MARSHALL
will, for her benefit, appear in two pieces.

DANCING.—GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 27, at Miss CAROLINE VEZIEN'S Dancing Academy, No. 21 [illegible]. To commence at 8 o'clock, and close at [illegible]. Tickets 50 cents.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY, REOPENED over the hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, with the [illegible] … from [illegible] A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

THIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 27th,
Miss POLLY MARSHALL
[illegible]
BURTON'S THEATER.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the public, and contains many things curious and wonderful [illegible] … worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—[illegible]
[illegible]

STATE OF NEW-YORK, [illegible] OFFICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of [illegible] … the [illegible] lands in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction [illegible] … 30th day of June next [illegible] … [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1857.

[illegible] No. 138 Broadway, [illegible] DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, CALIFORNIA TIMES, or THE TIMES FOR EUROPE. Single copies, by the week or [illegible], can be obtained on application to them.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Nineteen out of the twenty-six Counties of Kansas have sent in their returns of the census, indicating an aggregate, so far, of 9,250 registered voters. Acting-Governor STANTON has issued a proclamation for an election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, to assemble on the [illegible] Monday in June. The character of the emigration to the Territory this Spring is greatly better than it has yet been. Improvements are going on rapidly, and capital is readily invested. We receive detailed accounts of the recent difficulty between GEO. W. BROWN, editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, and GOV. ROBINSON. The quarrel is purely personal, and on BROWN's part [illegible] spiteful.

The annual meeting of the New-England Emigrant Aid Company was held in Boston yesterday afternoon. In consequence of the great rise in the price of land in Kansas, the affairs of the Company are represented to be in a very favorable condition. The receipts of the Society last year were $[illegible]—$37,000 by subscription and $5,000 by [illegible]. The old Board of officers were generally reelected.

Colonel BENTON was yesterday somewhat injured by an accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad. By the breaking of an axle one of the cars was [illegible] and dragged a short distance. Several [illegible] were more or less injured.

Senator BUTLER, of South Carolina, died on Monday evening, of dropsy. The event had been anticipated for some time.

[illegible] and his family have been emancipated by [illegible], Esq., for which purpose they had all been conveyed to him by Mr. CHAPMAN. The family consists of a wife and two daughters.

Gov. GARDNER, of Massachusetts, yesterday vetoed the Hoosac Tunnel bill, passed by the Legislature, and the House immediately passed the bill over the veto. It is thought the Senate will do the same.

Another General Order was issued yesterday by Superintendent TALLMADGE to such of the police [illegible] as continue to recognize the authority of Mayor WOOD, charging them that they send in future all their returns and reports to Deputy [illegible], at his office, No. 88 White-street, on pain of dismissal. Mayor WOOD has expressed [illegible] determined to continue his opposition to the new Commissioners, until the final action of the Court of last resort. He declares that he is [illegible] at the decision of the Supreme Court, because he can now press the matter before the Court of Appeals.

The Old Line Whig General Committee held a special meeting last evening. A letter was read from Hon. Superintendent TALLMADGE, resigning the Presidency of the Committee. Resolutions were passed denouncing the action of the City [illegible] in endeavoring to prevent the execution of the laws of the last Legislature, and declaring undying devotion still to Whig principles.

There was more than usual excitement at the meeting of the Board of Governors yesterday, growing out of the unsettled state of our police and [illegible] relations. A threatening letter has been sent to the warden of the City Prison by some one evidently familiar with the place. The warden asked advice of Gov. ANDERSON, who went with him to speak to Mr. DRAPER, "as an old and tried friend, and late President of the Board," who forwarded two policemen, who were subsequently withdrawn. Gov. TOWNSEND complained that the proceeding was irregular; that the Warden had no business to counsel with Mr. DRAPER, and that the action of the parties advising him was blamable. He introduced a resolution and preamble, which, in the opinion of other members, indorsed the opposition to the State enactment. After every member had spoken, the preamble was laid on the table, and the resolution referred to a Committee.

The difficulties in the way of the Quarantine Commissioners are on the increase. The opposition continues as strong as ever, and now the Commissioners of Emigration are about to decline having anything whatever to do with furnishing the new hospitals. They claim that under the new act they have nothing whatever to do with any "temporary accommodation."

The General Synod of the Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church, after spending nearly all yesterday in debate on the resolutions, to accept the basis of union, finally adopted them by a vote of 99 to 39. A delegation arrived from the Associate Synod, now sitting at Philadelphia, and presented a report of the action of that body on the proposed basis of union, showing that the Synod had accepted it after some slight amendments.

The Sixty-first Anniversary of the Orphan [illegible] Society was celebrated, yesterday, at the [illegible], corner of Seventy-fourth-street and [illegible], by addresses, songs, dialogues, &c., and a dinner. There are 166 children in the Institution. The Society owns nine acres, extending from Broadway along the line of Seventy-fourth street to the North River.

The Hicksite Quakers are in session, and have been so every day since Saturday, in their new house in Twenty-third-street. Not a shower has visited the City, notwithstanding this, since Saturday night.

AUGUST PAROT, EDWARD DAVID and LOUIS GREELEY, the prisoners in the French Railway case, were yesterday removed from Eldridge street Jail. They are at present confined in the United States Marshal's Office, in charge of three Deputy Marshals.

The Young Men's Christian Union (*men*, not the Christian Association) met last evening and discussed the theatre question. The majority of the speakers leaned hard toward the theatre.

JAMES QUINN, the Hackman who was stabbed last Sunday evening, during a fight on one of the Staten Island Ferry boats, died at 10 o'clock yesterday P. M. A young man named "Mosey," or MOSELY, is in custody, charged with inflicting the [illegible] upon QUINN. Coroner PERRY will hold an inquest upon the body to-day.

The trial of the four sailors jointly indicted for the murder of the captain and cook of the *Franklin Pierce*, came up yesterday in the U. S. Circuit Court. Their counsel moved that, being foreigners, half of the jurors should be foreigners, but it was denied.

The brig *Bloomer* was libelled for refusal to pay pilotage on Monday, under the new pilot law. It is the first case of legal proceedings under the act which provides that a pilot who speaks a vessel shall be paid equally if he is rejected, as if his services are employed. The demand and costs being paid, the *Bloomer* went to sea yesterday.

The steamer *Northern Light*, which was accidentally sunk at her dock on Saturday while re[illegible], has been nearly freed of water by the aid of steam pumps, and the repairs upon her will [illegible]. None of her cabin furniture [illegible] damaged.

The Twenty-seventh Anniversary of the Brooklyn Sabbath School Union was celebrated yesterday. [illegible] thousand teachers and children [illegible] procession, bearing banners and headed by a band of music. It was a great day for the children—and the old folks.

The New Police Law—Judge Roosevelt's Opinion.

We do not intend to discuss the Constitutionality of the New Police Law. We are content, as is the public at large, to leave that point to the decision of the judicial tribunals. Thus far its validity has been sustained by the Courts:—whether this decision, given by the Supreme Court first at Special and now at General Term, will, or will not, be reversed, must be for some weeks to come matter of conjecture; and we prefer to rest our decided belief that Mayor WOOD, in offering continued resistance to the law, is acting in violation of his duty, upon the clear and admitted principle that the decision of one Court is valid and binding *until reversed*, rather than upon any opinions we might have of the Constitutionality of the law itself.

But Judge ROOSEVELT's opinion, dissenting from the decision of the Court, and maintaining the unconstitutionality of the law, contains two or three very striking mistakes upon points of vital importance to the argument which it embodies.

1. The Judge refers to the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution and thus sums up its provisions:

> "It makes all the enumerated county officers elective; and all county and town officers not enumerated elective, except as the Legislature may direct them to be appointed by the *local authorities*. It leaves all village and City officers to be elected at large or by divisions, or to be appointed by *local authorities* as the Legislature may direct.
>
> "The Constitution *does not say or intend that all officers whose offices may thereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed as the Legislature may direct*—but all officers '*other*' than county, City, town and village officers, and '*other*' than the specially enumerated State officers."

Now, here we believe is a mistake of *fact*. The Constitution *does* say precisely what Judge ROOSEVELT says it does *not* say, though the manner in which he fell into the error is easily explained. The section to which he refers, as given in the Legislative Manual and the other ordinary editions of the Constitution, after providing for the election of county, City, town and village officers in the manner stated by the Judge, proceeds thus:

> "*All other officers* whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed, as the Legislature may direct."

This version sustains the Judge's quotation. But it was stated upon the argument of Mr. FIELD, and we believe is well established as a matter of fact, that in the original, official draft of the Constitution on file in the office of the Secretary of State, *the word "other" does not occur*. In the official report of the debates of the Constitution published at the office of the Albany *Atlas*, it is not found—and we believe the clause actually reads as follows:

> "ALL *officers* whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and ALL *officers, whose offices may hereafter be created by law*, shall be elected by the people, OR APPOINTED, AS THE LEGISLATURE MAY DIRECT."

This certainly puts a very different face on the matter, and entirely vitiates the Judge's argument; *for it shows that the Constitution does say and intend precisely the opposite of* what the Judge supposes.

2. The Judge makes another very strong point upon what we conceive to be the erroneous assumption that the new Police Commission supersedes certain *City* officers. He says:

> "The objection stated will equally apply to the case of City officers as such—the Mayor, Recorder, City Judge and Chief of Police, and their subordinates. The act in question, so far as relates to police administration, *substantially nullifies them all*. It ignores the Recorder and City Judge, places five Commissioners, appointed by the Governor, over the Mayor to outvote him, and supersedes the Chief formerly appointed by the City authorities by another Chief called a "General Superintendent," to be appointed by the Governor's Commissioners. This is something more than simple evasion—it is absolute nullification of the "electors of the City" and of the "authorities thereof." It is a sort of political decapitation of both the people and the people's functionaries."

The Judge assumes that the People of the City have elected certain Police Commissioners, and that by the new law they are ignored, superseded and "decapitated" by *State* authority. This is not the case. The People of this City do not elect Police Commissioners; they never have done so. There is no such office voted for, or heard of, at the polls. No ticket "*for Police Commissioner*," is ever seen or provided for by law. The People elect a Mayor, a Recorder and a City Judge;—and each one of these officers enjoys all the rights, powers, privileges and emoluments of the office to which he is thus elected, under the new law, precisely as he did before its enactment. Those men are made Police Commissioners *by a State law*,—precisely as the new men are under the new law. There is not a shadow of difference in the *principle*, or in the *source* of the authority, by which the two Commissions exist. Both are equally, and in precisely the same way, the creation of *State* legislation. Here are the two laws side by side:

THE OLD LAW.	THE NEW LAW.
The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:	*The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*
ART. III. § 1. The Mayor, Recorder and City Judge shall constitute a Board of Commissioners for the trial of officers, policemen and doormen of the Police Department; and all officers, policemen and doormen shall be appointed by the same Board, in the manner herein provided.	§ 1. The counties of New-York, Kings, Westchester and Richmond are hereby constituted for the purposes of this act, into one district. There *shall be appointed* by the Governor, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, *five Commissioners of Police*, &c.
§ 2. The Mayor, Recorder and Chief of Police of the City and County of New-York, shall constitute a Board of Commissioners to prescribe rules for the discipline, conduct and government of policemen, which shall be binding, under penalty of removal or suspension.	§ 2. Three of said Commissioners shall be appointed from the City of New-York, one from Kings County, one from the County of Richmond or Westchester.
§ 7. All ordinances, parts of ordinances, resolutions and acts now in force, and inconsistent with this act, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.	§ 35. All statutes, parts of statutes and provisions of law, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.
§ 8. This act shall take effect immediately.	§ 37. This act shall take effect immediately.
Passed April 11, 1849.	*Passed April 15, 1857.*

Here it will be seen that the law of 1849 appointed a Police Commission, just as truly and directly as the law of 1857. Yet Judge ROOSEVELT speaks of the former as a "Constitutional statute," and of the latter as unconstitutional, because it repealed the other and "*thrust it aside!*" If the State had a right to pass the law of '49, had it not a right also to *repeal* it? The Judge is either misled by sophistry, or he has unthinkingly adopted the cant by which Mayor WOOD and his partisans seek to mislead the public.

These are the two main points of Judge ROOSEVELT's dissenting opinion. If they fail, his whole argument falls with them. The Judge also charges the Legislature with having attempted in this law to "avoid Constitutional difficulties,"—and he doubts whether a law framed with such an intent can be "sustained by the Courts." This is a very curious doctrine indeed. It can hardly be deemed criminal or wrong in the Legislature to do everything in their power to *avoid* violating the Constitution. The only question that can be raised is,—have they succeeded in their attempt? The Judge intimates that *if they have*, the bill must be unconstitutional. We should say exactly the reverse.

The Reeside Claim—Enormous Expenses for Lobby Services.

This claim was interesting in itself, and has been for a long time before the public. Its prosecution, probably, never would have resulted in success had it not been for the interposition of the Court of Claims.

That Court, after an elaborate and full consideration of the subject, in every aspect, rendered judgment in favor of the claim. We gave, in our columns, quite a full abstract of the grounds of that decision, and at about the time it was rendered. The bill reported, with their opinion, to Congress by the Court of Claims, provided for the payment to MARY REESIDE, executrix of JAMES REESIDE, deceased, as a debt due from the United States, of the very considerable sum of $188,496 06, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. from December 6, 1841.

This Bill, as so reported, passed the House of Representatives during the session before last. Early in the short session, it was taken up in the Senate, out of its order, and passed there also, but with amendments, one of them striking out the important item of interest. This would have sent the bill back to the House, but somewhat later in the session, the friends of the claim mustered in full force, reconsidered the previous vote, caused the amendments to be rescinded, and the bill passed the Senate in the form as it came from the House. President PIERCE promptly approved it, and thus the Act became a law of the land.

MRS. REESIDE, in March last, at the citation of a creditor, filed her account as executrix. That sworn statement suggests some rather curious revelations. By it Mrs. R. charges herself with the sum of $326,501 70, received by her from the Treasury under the said act in her favor, the Department "having refused to pay and retained the sum of $34,149 56 under alleged claims against decedent," JAMES REESIDE, "arising since the rendition of said verdict and judgment," viz: the verdict in his favor rendered Dec. 6, 1841, in the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Among the credits claimed in the account by MRS. REESIDE, for "disbursements and payments made on account of said estate," are these two:

> "By cash paid JOSEPH R. STEWART, Esq., on account of his fee for professional services in prosecuting the claim of said estate against the United States before the Court of Claims and Congress, for more than three years, and including the expenses of prosecuting said claim, as per agreement, $88,044 99."
>
> "By cash paid JOHN E. REESIDE for his services and traveling expenses and expenses at Washington, as Agent of the estate, during a period of over fifteen years, as per agreement, $18,849 60."

Thus, according to the sworn account of Mrs. REESIDE, the sum of $106,894 59, about one-third of the amount received by her, went to agents and for—*expenses*. As yet it does not appear what these *expenses* were, or for what purposes precisely, or into whose pockets this $106,894 59 went; but, in vouching the account, which is before a tribunal where settlements of the kind, involving high trust and confidence, are conducted, thoroughly, with method and without any humbug, some light may escape to enlighten our readers.

The final success, however, of this Reeside Claim, so eminently just in itself, furnishes a striking argument for the great utility of the Court of Claims, and is an indication of the confidence its decisions already command from Congress and the country. This claim was, year after year, since 1841, before both houses of Congress, upon petition or memorial, and in almost every variety of shape, but without any results. Soon after the Court of Claims entered upon its labors, that claim was presented to them for examination. The proofs there were short, and comparatively inexpensive, although involving a large amount of money.

The subsequent almost incredible outlay actually incurred, if the account is to be relied on, is another proof of the evils of the former system of direct congressional action on private claims, and at the same time is a conclusive fact to demonstrate the necessity of another step in advance. The Court of Claims, under proper restrictions, or safeguards to prevent possible abuses, should be freed from the ordeal of congressional action upon its judgments. A court of justice, *high*, not only in grade but for the standing of its bench, makes a deliberation with almost painful care, and renders a decision upon the law and facts, which it reports as its adjudication. Yet this solemn judgment is submitted to lay committees, and from their unskilled hands, in fact, passes for review before a body that is not a Court; which is, indeed, excluded from the exercise of every judicial function. This is simply absurd.

But the remedy is quite apparent. Make judgments of the Court of Claims, subject first, if you please, to review and correction, at the instance of claimants or of the Government, by the Supreme Court, payable, *as of course*, at the Treasury. Final decisions of Departments, specially or generally authorized, are so responded to daily without direct interposition by Congress. The national Legislature has, time and again, instituted by law Commissions, or Boards of Claims, whose decisions were final and paid as of course.

There is a vague idea afloat, which has done much harm, to the effect that the State or Government cannot be sued without, *ipso facto*, an abdication so far of its sovereign power. No idea is more fallacious. Subjection *involuntarily* to compulsory process or action may be deemed, and not without truth, inconsistent with the attribute of sovereignty; but there is no likeness between such a subjection and *voluntary submission*, as by the United States, to a reasonable course of law upon its contracts before a competent and an impartial judicial tribunal. A general act, directing the Treasury to pay, as, of course, judgments of such a Court against the Government, would be equally unobjectionable with the laws, scattered through every volume of our [illegible] [illegible] at large, directing the Treasury to honor the decisions, as veritable debts, upon the action of this or that accounting officer, or this or that Board of Commissioners, and that a very strange [illegible] to the public credit, but to the Government itself!

Policemen and their Pay.

The position of the subordinate members of the Police Department is becoming one of great hardship. They are nearly all men of families, with their wives and children dependent upon their salaries for their support;—and it is now over a month since they have received a dollar from the City authorities. The Comptroller, we understand, regards it as his duty to recognize and abide by the State law until it is reversed by some competent Court,—and he refuses to pay any of the men claiming to hold office and to render service under the nullifying and illegal *régime* of Mayor WOOD. The Mayor has given them to understand that if they recognize the new law they shall be instantly dismissed, and he will use all his power to prevent their being paid. He insists that they shall stay and starve,—or else go and starve;—and in this dilemma the only thing they can feel reasonably certain of is, starvation.

The decision of the Supreme Court, however, has cleared up some points in the case, of which, if possible, the members of the Department should have the benefit. It is certain that whatever just and proper action may be taken by the new Commission, acting under the law which has been affirmed by the Court, is legal and must be sustained by the Courts. If they employ men under that law, they can pay them. The Courts of law will not only sustain but will compel, payment; and that, too, even if the Court of Appeals should reverse the decision of the Supreme Court, for *until reversed*, that decision is valid and binding. On the other hand Mayor WOOD has now no warrant of law for any action he may take. He cannot bind the City to the payment of a single dollar for services under the old law; and if the Comptroller should refuse payment, it could not possibly be enforced. The only way in which Police officers and men can establish any *legal claim* upon the City for payment for their services, is by accepting the decision of the Supreme Court as valid and binding until reversed.

Now, Mayor WOOD owes it to the twelve hundred men whom he keeps in *his* Police, to assent to some arrangement by which their services can be legally recognized and legally paid. His legal advisers will undoubtedly tell him that he is now compelling these men to sustain him *gratuitously*,—that he is sacrificing them and their families to his own personal and political purposes, and that as things now stand they can have no legal claim whatever upon the City. He should permit them to recognize the legal authorities *so far* at least as may be necessary to establish a claim to payment for their services. And the men themselves have a right to insist upon this small measure of justice at his hands.

HIGH-PRICED NEGROES.—We saw recently, in an Alabama paper, an account of a sale in Perry County, of two negroes who were "sold on the block" for four thousand and seventy-five dollars. It was stated that they were "well-borers," and must, of course, have been skillful and reliable laborers to bring so large a price. As negro slaves of good character who have been trained to any mechanical business bring such high prices, it is a matter of surprise that slave owners do not take more pains in educating and improving their human stock. A common field hand in Alabama is not worth more than a thousand or twelve hundred dollars, but a well-borer, it appears, is worth nearly double the price of a common negro. But well-boring is not a difficult art to learn, and, if a slave who is an adept in such a business is worth twice as much as a common laborer, what must a good blacksmith, carpenter, shoemaker, engineer, or mason be worth? And if, in addition to knowing some mechanical business, a slave is possessed of good moral sentiments, and has a conscientious sense of his obligations to his master, his value must be increased four fold. The negro has a natural tendency to religion, and the more his moral nature is elevated the less likely he becomes to be afflicted with a desire to run away. The Toussaints and Uncle Toms are not the kind of negroes who create revolts and become fugitives, excepting when they are driven to it by the cruelty of their masters. It is surprising, therefore, that the negro breeders of Virginia do not take, at least, as much pains in improving their slaves as they do in improving their horses and other cattle. Yet we hear of no efforts ever being made to improve the African stock which has now become so important a branch of the export trade of the Old Dominion. But, on the contrary, the Law rigidly forbids the cultivation of the intellectual qualities of the negro, by making it a crime to teach him the art of reading and writing, without which his moral elevation and his usefulness must always be confined to a very low standard. While in the free States every inducement is offered to the laboring population to aid them in acquiring a scientific education, that their usefulness may be increased, and their tendency to vicious habits be lessened, the South endeavors to keep its laborers in the most degraded and useless condition possible.

Slave owners have a most absurd fear of an educated and intelligent negro; they naturally imagine that the more knowledge a negro has the more likely he will be to feel his wrongs, and endeavor to escape from his owner. But we believe that history does not sanction any such conclusions, and the fact that the more skillful and intelligent a slave is the higher price he brings, shows that the experience of the slave owners is altogether against their own theory.

WESTERN HOSPITALITY.—The Cities of Cincinnati and St. Louis are making very extensive arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the immense number of invited guests who are expected there next week, on the occasion of the great Railroad Celebration on the completion of the Ohio and Mississippi and the Marietta and Cincinnati roads, which, with the Baltimore and Ohio, of which the other two are continuations, form a line of nearly a thousand miles in extent. Every road and line of steamers west of Boston have furnished free passes to the guests who have been bidden to the festival, or, rather, the celebration, for there is not to be any special feast. It was found that the guests would be so numerous that anything in the shape of a dinner to accommodate them all would be an impossibility; therefore the authorities of the two cities have recommended the citizens generally to open their doors and give a hearty welcome to all their visitors. This was a most sensible recommendation, and it will add greatly to the general comfort and good feeling of all who participate in the celebration. The citizens are also recommended to abstain from their ordinary business, and make a day of festivity of it generally. After all the guests have assembled at Cincinnati they then proceed to St. Louis to continue the festivities, and then disperse to their homes. It will prove one of the most imposing celebrations of the kind that has ever been witnessed in this country, and will not be equaled again, probably, until the completion of the Pacific Road, when a festival may be anticipated on a scale of grandeur worthy of the occasion. But when that festive event will take place we will not venture to predict just now.

The Fashionable Season.

Whatever unfashionable people may think, or say, to the contrary, it is unquestionably true that Fashion and Comfort are very nearly allied; and it is for this reason that the majority of people have an instinctive desire to belong to the fashionable world. As soon as hot weather sets in, and the streets begin to be uncomfortably dusty and otherwise disagreeable, then the fashionable season commences for running into the country, and it becomes unfashionable to be seen in town. Many people who cannot get away shut up their front blinds, and actually render themselves uncomfortable, for the sake of making others believe that they are fashionably spending their time in the country. But, it should always be fashionable for any family to remain at home, as it is in Paris, where the city is as comfortable at one season as another; and it would be, too, if the streets were properly drained and swept, so that they would always be comfortable and healthy.

Yesterday the thermometer suddenly rose to 84, in the shade, and the Fashionable Season commenced. The scramble for the sea-side, the mountains, the Lakes, the Springs, and all those hot-weather resorts called "watering-places," will commence at once. It does not become absolutely disgraceful to be seen in the City until the 4th of July; but, after that period, no person with the slightest pretensions to a fashionable position would dare to be seen within the lamp and gas district.

The fashionable season is profitable to Railroads and Steamboats; to hotel keepers at Newport, Saratoga, Long Branch, and many similar places; but it deprives the City of an immense local trade, and the loss to our merchants caused by so great a number of our inhabitants deserting their homes for nearly a quarter of the year must be very great. As a mere pecuniary consideration, therefore, it is of the greatest importance that the City should be always kept in so sweet and healthy a condition that the inhabitants shall never be compelled to leave their own homes to preserve their health and maintain their position in fashionable society.

Those who can afford to keep a country house as well as a house in the City will, of course, always flee to their rural retreats when the hot weather sets in and business is slack. But, to the great majority of our citizens, the necessity of fleeing from their City homes, during the hot months, to escape the pestilential vapors of the streets and preserve the lives of their children, is a costly inconvenience which the Government of the City should save them from. Then there are thousands of poor families who cannot leave, and the weekly bills of mortality reveal the fatal consequences to the wretched victims of our ill-governed Metropolis. But, though there are parts of the City which are so unhealthy and uncomfortable during the hot months, there are other parts which are as cool and comfortable, and quite as healthy as Newport, or Long Branch, or Saratoga. Our great hotels are all well situated and there is no danger, or discomfort either, to the traveler who seeks a temporary home in them in mid-Summer. It is the permanent population of our filthy and over-crowded back streets who suffer in hot weather, and perhaps they will make the discovery one of these days that is of the first importance to their welfare that they choose proper men to take charge of the City's affairs.

A BREEZE FROM THE INTERIOR.—We have evidently offended the Syracuse *Journal*—perhaps, also, we have done it injustice. We didn't intend to do either—and if the *Journal* were not needlessly and somewhat suspiciously sensitive and peppery, we are confident neither result would have followed.

When we stated, in the course of a business announcement some days since, that in its discussion of political topics, the TIMES would hereafter be wholly independent of political parties—expressing its own opinions of public men and measures instead of simply echoing partisan decrees and pandering to partisan interests—the *Journal* very coarsely stigmatized such a proceeding as involving *treachery* to the Republican Party, and spoke of the TIMES as a "discontented *servant*" of that political organization. We inferred from the bitterness and severity of its comments upon this matter, that the *Journal* was not likely to commit the sin for which it so roundly denounced the TIMES, and spoke of its position as a *contented* party "servant" accordingly. But it seems we were mistaken. The *Journal* resents our intimation, and asserts its own complete independence of party control. It says:

> "It was expressly stipulated, on the part of the present editor, before entering upon his duties, and readily concurred in by the proprietor, that the *Journal*, while it should advocate the principles of the Republican Party, *should yet be an out-spoken, independent paper*—because both proprietor and editor were aware that in Syracuse, of all places in the State, such a paper was imperatively demanded. We can point the 'metropolitan' editor of the TIMES to various articles in the columns of the *Journal*, in which the course of various Republicans is commented upon *and reprimanded in the plainest terms*; and can furnish additional evidence of the independence of the *Journal* in the fact that certain individuals, who have personal ends to serve, *have taken umbrage at its honest course, and spend more time than they can afford to spend*, in *abusing its editor*. * * We do not take any credit to ourselves for pursuing an independent course, for *in so doing we perform what we conceive to be our duty*. But that the *Journal* has been and will be an independent paper, none will deny or doubt who are familiar with its columns."

The *Journal* then stands upon precisely the same platform as the TIMES. The language it uses in stating its position is quite as *strong* as ours. Here is what the TIMES said, as copied for condemnation by the *Journal* itself:

> "The TIMES will be hereafter, in its political conduct, entirely independent of all Political Parties—judging all events and all men upon *their merits*, and giving praise and censure, support and opposition, where either may be deserved, by a strict and impartial regard to the public welfare. It will not be reckless or independent of principle in its political discussions—but will aim to conduct them always with dignity, discretion, and a due sense of responsibility. But it will not receive its guidance or inspiration from the dictates of any political party, nor consult the [illegible] of any political [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] party purposes [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] rather than [illegible] those who seek to use them for their own [illegible] ends."

Now we submit to the *Journal* that it has no right to condemn in us precisely the course of action which it professes to pursue itself, and for which it "takes no credit, because it is doing only what it conceives to be a duty."

The *Journal* loses its temper in replying to our comments upon its censure, and like all people when in a passion, it vents a great deal of very gross personal abuse. We pass all this by as very harmless and as quite likely to occasion the author of it a good deal more annoyance than those whom it is expected to render unhappy. The Editor of the *Journal* will permit us to say that independence of the ordinary [illegible] and [illegible] of life is not the kind of independence in which we shall attempt any sort of competition or rivalry with any of our cotemporaries. But [illegible] we have no taste for it ourselves, we have still less disposition to interfere with the tastes of others. If the *Journal*, however, is really as independent and high-toned as it claims to be, it will soon find out that epithets and personal vilification injure only those who use them.

NEIGHBORLY INTENTIONS.—We are delighted with the assurances of the *Tribune* that "the TIMES is a journal with which it is determined to agree where it can and differ kindly where it must differ." But, if our neighbor will excuse us, we will venture the suggestion that the best way of fulfilling these fraternal intentions is not by talking about the "inveterate blockheads" who write in our columns. That is not a proper mode either of expressing agreement or *kindly* difference. The best way is to take whatever may be in the TIMES as you find it,—and either reply to it by logic, rhetoric, sarcasm, or any other of the recognized weapons of such warfare, or let it alone. It is not becoming or needful to make personal allusions of any kind to either the Editor of the TIMES, or to those who write for its columns. If our neighbor will place its journalistic intercourse with us upon this basis, we shall be most happy to reciprocate its charitable and decorous purposes.

We are sorry to see that we are understood by the *Tribune* to have accused it of wishing to exterminate by a wholesale butchery the twenty thousand rascals who infest this City. We did not so understand its expressed wish that the population of the City might be reduced by that amount, nor did it enter our heads that anybody would interpret our figurative allusion in so literal a manner. If any of our readers did so understand our reference to the *Tribune's* "depletive process," we beg at once to undeceive them. It meant only that the rascals aforesaid should be "compelled to emigrate." We are not quite sure that hanging would not be better for most of them, but the doubt is ours, not the *Tribune's*.

APOLOGETIC!—We assure the Auburn *American* that in speaking of journals published out of New-York City as the "rural press," we did not intend the slightest disrespect! We used the phrase as a common and convenient mode of distinguishing papers out of the City from those published in it. It strikes us that some of our "rural" neighbors are a little more thin-skinned than is either necessary or comfortable for themselves.

A Movement of Progressive Reform—Mayor Wood and the Old Charters.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is refreshing to an old conservative to see the party which now rules in the corporate councils of our City coming back to what he considers sound principles. I allude to the appeal made by the Mayor, and so favorably received by the Aldermen, to the ancient charters of the City of New-York. I trust they will go forward, and never rest until all the rights reserved in those instruments are restored to their legitimate owners. In those charters the Corporators, the "COMMONALTY" of the City, as distinguished from the office-bearers, are the freeholders of the several wards and the freemen resident therein. The former have been disfranchised by all the more recent charters, and the latter no longer exist at all. Whether this disfranchisement be within the constitutional powers of the Legislature that have inflicted this penalty, or not, the officers elected under the disfranchising laws can claim no rights which are not conferred by those laws. The reservation of privileges granted by Royal Charter cannot inure to the benefit of those elected in defiance of these very charters. If, then, these reservations be of any practical value in our Courts of Law, that value can be manifested only by a restoration of the ancient constituency and the vacation of the seats of all the Aldermen and Common Councilmen, because they have not been chosen by the Corporators, in whom alone the right of election was vested.

I trust, therefore, that the Mayor and his satellites will go manfully forward, and by the aid they are said to expect from the Court of Appeals, destroy all the pretended charters by which the freeholders of the City of New-York have been robbed of their "chartered boast," and that when the order of freemen shall be again created to share their privileges, we shall see excluded from that portion of the constituency the hordes of Irishmen, Germans, Swiss and Italians who now vote for Corporation officers, not to mention the Yankees, Jerseymen and Albanians who have intruded themselves into the sanctuary, which ought to be sacred to the native-born burghers of New-Amsterdam. As my opinions were, until within a few days past, far behind this progressive age, and as your readers may perhaps think that I have slept ever since the downfall of the Dutch Dynasty, I subscribe myself

RIP VAN WINKLE.

THE FRENCH EXTRADITION PRISONERS.—Since the death at the Eldridge-street Jail, of EUGENE GREELEY, one of the prisoners in the French Railway case, the friends of the other prisoners have been using every effort to effect their removal from the prison. The argument insisted on is the unhealthy condition of the jail. After calling upon various Judges and Attorneys, it was finally decided that the men were in the keeping of the U. S. Marshal, and that the power of their removal lay entirely with him, he being the party responsible for their safe detention.

In pursuance of this decision, Captain RYNDERS, the United States Marshal, gave instructions yesterday to have them taken from the jail in Eldridge-street. They have been removed to the Marshal's office in College-place, and given in charge of three Deputy Marshals. Here they will remain for the present. The prisoners are, AUGUST PAROT, EDWARD DAVID and LOUIS GREELEY, (brother of EUGENE GREELEY, deceased.)

Mr. MONTHOLON, the French Consul-General, has insisted on behalf of the French Government in paying the funeral expenses of EUGENE GREELEY. A subscription was taken up for the purpose, and more than enough subscribed by French residents of the City, who attended the funeral. But Mr. MONTHOLON has directed the money subscribed to be returned.

CONEY ISLAND.—The people of the town of *Gravesend*, it is said, are considering the matter of resuming the jurisdiction over that extensive and celebrated watering place known as Coney Island, and Governor DAVIS is likely soon to receive notice to abdicate. The lessee, it seems, learning that the law against the sale of intoxicating liquors there would be enforced by the town, thought it a good occasion to dispose of his lease to the Quarantine Commissioners. He offered to sell first, at $17,000; but after the buildings at Seguine's Point had been burned, the price went up to $25,000. As the inhabitants are opposed to the establishment of Quarantine at the place, they will probably revoke the lease, and take charge themselves.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible] to the Interior Department—The [illegible] Department—[illegible] Bill—[illegible] of the Army, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 26.

The changes heretofore contemplated in the Interior Department it is now determined will not be made, except in a few instances.

No Governor for the Territory of Utah has yet been appointed.

All the Diplomatic Appropriations which are to be [illegible] ground have been agreed upon, but are not [illegible].

Colonel [illegible] Texas has been appointed United States District Attorney for California.

The Secretary of War, aided by General Scott is [illegible] in a new disposition of the Army, with a view of placing a large force in Utah immediately.

X. Y. Z.

FROM THE SACRAMENTO TELEGRAPH REPORTER.]

SACRAMENTO, Tuesday, May 26.

The contracts for the work on the Washington [illegible] were awarded this morning to the lowest [illegible], as follows:

[illegible] on sections 14 and 15 to MYERS, [illegible] & PRATT, for $8,500. The next lowest bidder was [illegible] DAILY.

[illegible] sections, 5 to 13, inclusive, to HENRY [illegible], and sections 14 and 15 to CARMANY, [illegible] & Co., for $60,[illegible].

The Reporting Reservoir to DANIEL SHEEN, for $[illegible].

The Distributing Reservoir to BRIGGS & COONSAN, for $[illegible].

Bridge No. 2 to McDONALD and PIPER for $19,[illegible].

The new iron pipes, branches and bends to C. B. CLEMENT & Co. for $[illegible].

The cut stone work to MYERS, JONES and PRATT, for $[illegible].

The furnishing of bricks to WM. DOUGLASS at $8 per [illegible] and delivered in boats.

The [illegible] to C. W. JOHNSON and E. T. JACKSON at [illegible] cents a brick.

[illegible] that these contracts give the [illegible] of work for the best money.

[illegible] General, to-day, concluded a contract with the Southern Steamship Company for the [illegible] of the mails, twice a month, between [illegible] and the Gulf [illegible] at $19,000 per annum.

[illegible] TOWNS, Esq., has been appointed District Attorney for the Northern Judicial District of California, vice BLANCHARD removed.

The Arrest for Forgery—Extraordinary Proceedings of a United States Commercial [illegible]—The Circumstances of the Case.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, May 25, 1857.

The telegraph will have informed you of the arrest of A. P. GERRY, the Commercial Agent of [illegible], on the charge of piracy, [illegible] by Dr. A. VAN CAMP, his predecessor in [illegible]. The circumstances out of which this proceeding [illegible] are somewhat curious and interesting. [illegible] Inasmuch, as everybody knows, constitutes [illegible] of the country [illegible] remotely [illegible] all other [illegible] and not [illegible] a thought of [illegible] by the very law per[illegible] enterprise [illegible] that [illegible] purposes of gain. The mixed population [illegible] rivalry, living quite in a state of nature, equipped [illegible] with the remembrance of clothing, ruled by party chiefs, and entirely without law or [illegible] restraint thrown, they are otherwise [illegible], are very docile, and easily influenced [illegible] by the superior intelligence of a civilized [illegible].

It was in April, the chief port of the Friendly Group, that Dr. A. VAN CAMP, of San Francisco, obtained the appointment of U. S. Consul, not because of its emoluments, for pecuniarily it is worthless, but because of the facilities it gave him to do business there as a member of the firm of J. F. CRAPES & Co. In the [illegible] of his official career, VAN CAMP was called upon to act, for the benefit of whom it might concern, two American barks and their cargoes, the *Hilsea* and the *E. Harps*, which came into Apia in distress, and were unable to proceed on their contemplated voyages to Australia. In all these proceedings, he appears to have been scrupulously careful to follow every form, and take every receipt, and consular demanded by consular or maritime [illegible]. In each case, vessel and cargo were [illegible] by order of her commander or his agent, after regular survey, condemnation and order of sale. Subsequently the owners of the vessels relinquished claims against their agents became dissatisfied with VAN CAMP'S course, made complaints against him at Washington, and procured his suspension, but the ruling not suiting the self-styled "Commissioner" Jenkins, he took the responsibility of setting it aside, and rendering a judgment [illegible] for $6,800, the full demand. This accomplished, the "Deputy U. S. Marshal" appointed by Jenkins, in execution of the orders of the latter, took all of VAN CAMP'S property, and the entire cargo of the *Hilsea*, including about $70,000 worth of property, which V. F. GERRY swore, from personal knowledge, belonged to other parties than VAN CAMP [illegible] which there was no attempt to contest. Jenkins pocketed his share of the plunder, and left at [illegible] FRANKS, Captain of the *Hilsea*, [illegible] a Judge in the suits against VAN CAMP [illegible] $4,000, the sum which he was to [illegible] VAN CAMP, had he taken his cargo [illegible] according to the charter party. This [illegible] part of the proceeds of sales, and he also [illegible] Jenkins, pocketing over $[illegible] worth [illegible] were purchased for about $10,000, every [illegible] which was appropriated any way or another [illegible] money, regardless of forms of law or no law [illegible] Jenkins [illegible] VAN CAMP [illegible] Jenkins [illegible] Jenkins [illegible] Jenkins

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WO-

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS;

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO GENTLE-

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO COMPE-

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA-

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECT-

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WO-

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WO-

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO-

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMALL FAMILY,

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTEST-

WANTED—SITUATIONS, FOR FIRST-CLASS

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND

WANTED—BY A GIRL SEVEN-

WANTED—BY A SINGLE AND ATHLETIC

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WO-

DRESSMAKERS.—A YOUNG WOMAN OF

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED

WANTED—AN ENGLISH BOY, ABOUT 18

WANTED—A MEMBER OF POWER-LOOM

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY STATE

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, IN A DENTIST'S

IMPORTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIE-

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY HAS

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN CAN BE AC-

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE AC-

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OF FROM 3 TO 4

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES.—THE

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLE-

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY.—OR

BOARD AT WILLIAMSBURGH.—CAN BE

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN

MARBLE HOUSE, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY

COUNTRY BOARD.—RESPECTABLE BOARD

FURNISHED ROOMS.—ONE OR TWO LARGE

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A PRIVATE

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—FOR GEN-

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—TO GEN-

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $113 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS.

SCHOOL, FARM—HOME.—THE ATTEN-

MRS. FREEMAN'S SEMINARY, ONE

BOOK-KEEPING.—GENTLEMEN CONVE-

ASHLAND HALL.—A FAMILY BOARDING

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—MOUNT

$1.—A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—TWO HOURS'

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 330, 332 and 334 3d-av.,
Corner of 21st st., New-York,
Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their
CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,
which they offer on the most favorable terms,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

40 OF THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, as above.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
This magnificent instrument, just introduced by
THALBERG,
At his matinées musicales, is without rival for the church or drawing room.
A full assortment on hand and open to the inspection of the public.
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.

PIANOS SELLING OFF CHEAP.—A NEW

PIANOS.—WE HAVE SOLD OUR PIANOS

ROARDMAN, GRAY & CO. WOULD CALL

SOEHLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTUR-

$1.—A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY &

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, OR A PIANO-

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.

MOST BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO-

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO

MELODEONS FOR RENT.—RENT ALLOWED

ALMOST AND VARNISHED ROSEWOOD

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, desires to dispose of his lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains 50 rooms, and they are all well furnished. The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., cost over $2,000; I will sell it for $1,000. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house. P. W. BISHOP.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—FOR SALE.—

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A NEAT FOUR-

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—TWO LOTS OF

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE HOUSE AND

$2,000.—FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE AND

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWEN-

TO LET.—SECOND FLOOR, FROM THE FIRST

TO LET.—A MOST DESIRABLE SITUATION IN

TO LET.—THE MODERN-BUILT THREE-STORY

TO LET.—A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY

TO LET.—THE NEAT COTTAGE-HOUSE NO.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 1 WEST 30TH-ST., COR-

TO LET.—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMI-

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET,

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, OR A PIANO-

HOUSE TO LET, AND FURNITURE FOR

TO PIANO-FORTE CABINET-MAKERS,

HOTEL, AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET.—IN THE

OFFICES TO LET.—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE,

762 BROADWAY.—TO LET FOR THREE

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—IN THE VICINITY OF THE CITY,

WANTED.—IN BROOKLYN, A SMALL COT-

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH POWER
TO LET,
At low rates,
At No. 195 Avenue D.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—IN LIGHT AND

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Book binders, have removed to the new store No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything required in our line.

REMOVAL.—A RANNEY has removed from No. 195 to No. 323 Broadway, where he is prepared to supply Agents and the Trade as usual, with maps, books, charts, &c., on the very lowest terms. The only real Traveler's Depôt for guides, hand books, maps, &c., in the City. Remember, A. RANNEY,
No. 323 Broadway.

"O'er hill and dale
By brook and rill."

WE SEND MANY PARTIES, WHO, DE-

HITCHCOCK'S SUMMER GARDEN.—OPEN

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A BEAUTIFUL

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A BEAUTIFUL

$7,000.—FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT,

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—VALUABLE PROP-

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—ON

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—ONE ACRE OF

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—BEAUTI-

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—THE

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A

TO LET.—PARTLY FURNISHED, POSSESSION

TO LET.—SECOND FLOOR, FROM THE FIRST

TO LET.—A MOST DESIRABLE SITUATION IN

TO LET.—FOR 4 OR 5 MONTHS, A NEW MOD-

TO LET.—HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.—A

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—VILLA SITES,

TO LET.—IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY, A

FOR SALE.—PRICE $20,000, THE DWELLING-

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—LONG BRANCH, N.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF 90 ACRES, SITUATED

FOR SALE.—A FARM CONTAINING 170 ACRES

FARM FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—

FARM FOR SALE.—AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.,

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY

40,000 ACRES OF LAND IN WESTERN

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.—THE

FINANCIAL.

JOHN HOWSON & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 4 Rue de la Paix, Paris.
Issue letters of credit for Travelers, payable at Crédit Lyonnais of Paris, on all the principal towns and cities of
France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Sardinia, Austria, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo, Syria, Smyrna, &c.
Letters in New York, No. 5 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & BROTH.,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE
BROKERS,
Genesee-st., cor. Williams-st.,
(Bank building below Wall-st.,)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX BROTH.,
New-York.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,000,000. NO PAR VA-

INSURANCE.

FURNITURE.

BANK NOTICES.

DIVIDENDS

BANK NOTICES.

BOARDING.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

FURNITURE.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, [illegible] works of art [illegible] THIS DAY [illegible] at 10½ o'clock precisely [illegible]

PARLOR FURNITURE.—Consisting of elegant rosewood [illegible] piano-forte, [illegible] three full suites magnificent carved rosewood [illegible] covered in French brocade [illegible] Turkish lounges [illegible]

LIBRARY FURNITURE.—[illegible]

[illegible] will be required to make a sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

RICH AND VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY CONCEIVABLE PATTERN, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PARLOR SUITES, SEVERAL HUNDRED CHAIRS, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW (Thursday,) May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 38 Beekman-st., [illegible] the entire furniture of a family, removed [illegible] for convenience of sale. [illegible] rosewood parlor furniture [illegible] several large bookcases and secretaries [illegible] extension tables, French plate oval and gilt mirrors [illegible] carpets [illegible] chandeliers and gas fixtures [illegible] two second-hand pianos, office desks, &c. [illegible] Catalogues will be issued early on Thursday morning.

N. B.—All the above goods will be sold without the least reserve whatever, as the family leave the City in a few days. Deposits will be required from all strangers.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LOTS ON THIRD AND FOURTH PLACES, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, [illegible] lots of land, situated on 3d and 4th places, in the city of Brooklyn, between Court and [illegible] each of said lots being 25 feet in width, and [illegible] court-yards 33 feet 5½ inches deep) 123 feet 5¼ [illegible] Six of said lots are on the northerly side [illegible] commencing at the corner of Court-st., and [illegible] on the southerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the [illegible] the northerly [illegible] commencing at the corner of Smith-st. [illegible] of the purchase-money to be paid on the [illegible] on the 1st of June next; the remainder may remain on mortgage of the property for [illegible] at 7 per cent. per annum.

D. H. NEVINS, Executor of [illegible] H. Nevins, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange, (for account of whom it may concern:)

[illegible] Manchester Mining and Mfg. Co. 6 per cent. bonds, $500 each.

[illegible] Lackawanna and Western R. R. Co. [illegible] per cent. convertible bonds, due [illegible]

[illegible] Fire Ins. Co.	$25 each
[illegible] Mining & Mfg. Co.	$150 each
[illegible] North American Gutta Percha Co.	$100 each
[illegible] Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each
[illegible] of the Administrator of Edward Neville.)	
[illegible] Fulton Fire Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	$25 each
[illegible] Farmers' & Citizens' Bk. of Wmsb'g	$25 each
[illegible] Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg	$50 each

[illegible] LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, PASTELS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, [illegible] May 28, at 11 o'clock, in our Gallery, [illegible] collection of over 100 costly [illegible] pastels and water color drawings, the property of [illegible] previous to his departure [illegible] Among them will be found the best works of [illegible] Hays, Hart, Mattevile, [illegible] Lilly M. Spencer, Shattuck, Cafferty, Van [illegible] besides superb specimens [illegible] It is seldom that we offer to our friends [illegible] we do not hesitate [illegible] worthy of the attention of all lovers of the Fine Arts. The paintings are now on exhibition with catalogues.

[illegible] LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by Auction on THURSDAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 10 East 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, genteel household [illegible] rosewood parlor suite, in blue and [illegible] marble and [illegible] carpets, oil-cloths [illegible] chairs, covered with hair cloth, lace curtains [illegible] Bedrooms—[illegible] bedsteads, dress[illegible] washstands, cottage [illegible] without reserve.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AT TROY, NEW-YORK, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at the New-York Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, the property known as the McCoun [illegible] two large brick and frame flouring [illegible] with substantial dwelling and [illegible] about eight acres of land suitable for city lots. The stream is never failing, and has a fall of 94 feet. [illegible] of a mile from the River Docks [illegible] Terms very liberal. [illegible] of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, PAINTINGS, RICH CHINA AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c. AT AUCTION.—GEORGE NICHOLS, at the salesroom, No. [illegible] THIS DAY, May 27, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] rosewood frames, in brocatel [illegible] furniture [illegible] tables; also, mahogany furniture in all its variety, with mirrors, paintings [illegible] Also, rich China ware, silver-plated ware, &c. &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

[illegible] WILL SELL BY AUCTION on THURSDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of [illegible] a five-year old trotting Pony, is [illegible] sound and kind, can trot his mile in 4 minutes, [illegible] children can drive him with [illegible]

Also, a beautiful wagon, harness and saddle.

[illegible] 14 hands high, fast in harness, [illegible] has been used for the past two years [illegible]

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 156 West 15th-st., an assortment of household furniture, consisting of mahogany chairs, sofas, and tête-à-têtes [illegible] centre and pier tables, marble and China vases, velvet tapestry and ingrain carpets, mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus and wash stands, mattresses, pallisses, lace curtains, &c. also glass, china and [illegible] an assortment of kitchen ware.

E. R. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY E. R. FRANKLIN & CO., AT SALESROOM No. 10 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., a fine assortment of liquors, consisting of old port wine, in cases, &c., sherry and claret in do., superior old brandy in ¼th and 1-16th casks, cases, demijohns, &c., superior gin in do., &c., do.; old Jamaica rum in cases, &c. This sale well deserves the attention of buyers and consumers. The stock will be sold without reserve.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, May 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 218 Pearl-st., 250 packages and lots [illegible] hardware. Also part of a stock of shelf [illegible] guns, pistols, guns, spades, shovels, forks, ivory cutlery, [illegible] carded goods, hatchets, axes, augurs, [illegible] files, &c.; also 150 fancy clocks. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, May 27, at [illegible] o'clock, at the store No. 283 Broadway,—Peremptory sale of all the furniture, counters, [illegible] of the above store, on account of [illegible] being sold, together with a lot of fine imported [illegible] whisky, pipes, tobacco, &c. Sale without reserve.

[illegible] COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.—BY FRED & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 A. M., at No. [illegible] Brooklyn, comprising one elegant suite of parlor furniture, solid rosewood frames, covered in [illegible] mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, looking glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, China and glass-ware, cutlery, hair mattresses, office chairs, stools, &c.

JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of E. N. Davis, No. 36 Beekman-st., fresh seasonable goods adapted to city or country trade, without reserve, for cash.

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.—The whole of the new and costly furniture of the [illegible] one of the largest hotels in this country, is [illegible] off at auction without reserve, by order of the [illegible] It includes elegant parlor, bedroom, kitchen [illegible] mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, gas fixtures, China, silver ware, glass ware, and every article [illegible] for a hotel, all of which is in perfect order, the [illegible] refitted throughout within the last two [illegible] Monday, May 25, and will continue [illegible]

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.—THE AT[illegible] sale of ready-made clothing will positively take place on FRIDAY, May 29, all [illegible] having [illegible]

WM. TOPPING & CO., No. 31 Broadway.

[illegible] MORTGAGE SALE THIS [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE AT AUCTION, at the Merchants' Exchange.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. invite the attention of all lovers of art to the above important sale of the celebrated marble statue, by HIRAM POWERS,

THE GREEK SLAVE,

which will positively be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock.

This world-renowned statue, which is valued at over $[illegible], is the original Greek Slave which was exhibited through the country several years since for the benefit of Mr. Powers, and afterward purchased of him by the Cosmopolitan Art Association of Cincinnati, who awarded it as a prize to the present possessor, Mrs. Kate Gillespie, and on whose account it is now to be sold, as will be seen by the following correspondence:

"BRADY'S BEND, PA., May 6, 1857.

H. H. LEEDS, Esq., Auctioneer, New-York—SIR: I have in my possession the original and world-renowned statue of 'Powers' Greek Slave,' which was awarded to me as a prize by the Cosmopolitan Art Association some three years since. Not being able to retain so valuable a work, I have, at the suggestion of several friends, been induced to write you as to the policy of selling the statue by auction. Please inform me what you think of the plan, and whether in your opinion I would realize a good sum from the above mode of disposing of it, and oblige yours, &c.,

KATE GILLESPIE."

"NEW-YORK, May 12, 1857.

MRS. KATE GILLESPIE—*Dear Madame:* We have the pleasure of acknowledging yours of the 6th inst., and in reply beg leave to say that if the Statue in your possession is the *original Greek Slave*, by Hiram Powers, we have no hesitation in saying that—with proper publicity and the facilities enjoyed by ourselves for the sale of works of art—the Statue would realize for you a very satisfactory price. Very respectfully, &c.,

H. H. LEEDS & CO."

"BRADY'S BEND, PA., May 17, 1857.

H. H. LEEDS & CO.—*Gentlemen:* Your letter of the 12th is at hand. After due consideration I have concluded to risk the sale of the Slave at auction, and have accordingly had it shipped to you in charge of my friend Mr. B., who will call and arrange matters preliminary to the sale, and also place in your possession the proof of the genuineness of the statue over Mr. Powers' own signature. Trusting you will give the sale a wide publicity, and receive a good price for the marble beauty which I so reluctantly part with, I await the result with the greatest anxiety. Yours, truly, KATE GILLESPIE."

The above Statue will be placed on exhibition one week previous to the sale in the Rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, and sold as above without reserve, presenting probably the only opportunity in a life-time for securing the greatest work of the most celebrated living sculptor.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

WM. IRVING & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 53 10th-st., near 5th-av., the superb furniture of the above house, viz.:

PARLORS.—Superb Wilton carpets, magnificent suites of rosewood furniture, richly and elaborately covered in crimson and gold satin damask, consisting of sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm, Voltaire, Predue and parlor chairs; solid rosewood centre tables; beautifully carved rosewood étagères, with mirror backs; rosewood seven octave piano-forte, made by Chickering; rich figured velvet embossed window curtains, bound with satin; rich carved gilt cornices, lace window curtains and shades, large French-plate gilt frame pier glasses, with marble slabs and brackets; ormolu bronze clocks, rich gas brackets, ormolu chandeliers, marble pedestals and figures, spring-iron frame chairs.

DINING-ROOM.—Superb rosewood sideboard, mahogany extension dining tables, with case; arm and parlor chairs, side tables, velvet tapestry carpets, rich figured brocatel window curtains, lined with satin gilt cornices; lace window curtains, elegant pier glasses, with slab and brackets; oil paintings, massive billiard table, silver-plated ware, rich China dinner service, cutlery, and rich costly glass-ware, &c.

BEDROOMS.—Velvet tapestry carpets, magnificent solid rosewood French bedsteads, spring mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, secretaries, chairs, lounges, rosewood marble-top cabinets, iron-frame spring chairs, window curtains and shades, stair carpet, stair rods, &c.

HALL.—Rosewood hat stand, bronze chandeliers, hall chairs, oil cloths, mats, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture. For particulars, see catalogues, which can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 8 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY-EIGHT VALUABLE LOTS ON 3D AND 4TH AVS., 73D AND 74TH STS., AT AUCTION, TO SETTLE A CONCERN.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, June 5, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property, viz.:

ON SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET—26 lots on the north side of 73d-st., being nearly the whole front between 3d and 4th avs., 25 are 25x102:2 each, and one is 25x[illegible].

ON FOURTH-AVENUE—4 lots on the east side of 4th-av., on and adjoining southeast corner 74th-st.; 3 are 25x77:8 each, and 1 is 27:2x77:8.

ON SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET—4 lots on the south side of 74th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and directly in the rear of the above; size 25x102:2 each.

THIRD-AVENUE—4 lots on the west side of 3d-av., on and adjoining the northwest corner 73d-st.; 3 are 25x75 each, and 1 is 27:2x75.

The above property is at the commencement of Yorkville, and is probably one of the most eligible blocks for building purposes now for sale in that section of the City. Seventy-third-street is regulated in front of this property, flagged on the south side, and planted with beautiful shade trees on the line of those lots. The Croton water is in 73d-st. The sale will be peremptory to close certain interests. The title is unquestionable. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

J. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND COSTLY household furniture, Wilton and velvet carpets, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, solid silver ware, &c. J. L. SMITH will sell on THURSDAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence in West 15th-st., near 7th-av., to highest bidder, for cash, the entire elegant furniture in said house, consisting of royal Wilton and velvet carpets, solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificent carved frames covered in silk and satin plush, made to order, and of the most expensive kind; solid rosewood centre and side tables with statuary marble tops to match, elegantly carved rosewood étagères, with heavy French plate-glass doors and back; superior oil-paintings, by distinguished artists; French plate pier and oval mirrors, magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys, rich silk and satin brocade window curtains, heavy lace do., massive rosewood secretary bookcase, solid and richly polished extension dining-table, 16 feet; china ware, cut-glass ware, solid silver ware, in great variety; ivory and pearl cutlery, elegant and costly China vases, clocks, &c.; also, all the chamber furniture, containing an extensive variety both in rosewood and mahogany beds and bedding, hair mattresses, bedroom carpets, rosewood hall-stand, stair carpets, oil-cloths, basement furniture, &c. Careful carmen will be in attendance to pack or ship goods if wanted.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 28th and 29th inst., 10½ o'clock, at the spacious warerooms of James A. Cook, No. 654 Broadway, near Bond-st., one of the most extensive and varied assortments of custom-made cabinet furniture that has been offered this season, embracing, in part, as follows: Rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, plush, reps, &c., étagères, centre and side tables, whatnots, Turkish and gothic easy chairs, mahogany sofas, chairs and Voltaires in hair cloth, extension dining tables, sideboards, couches, chairs, &c., library bookcases, in rosewood and oak, rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, pallisses, best hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, and every other article usually found in first-class warerooms.

Strangers visiting the City will find this an opportunity rarely met with.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 121 Mercer-st., a splendid and elegant assortment of solid rosewood and mahogany furniture; parlor suites in gold and brocatel, 1 piano, carved all around, large mantel mirrors and pier glasses, window curtains and shades, oil-cloths, oil-paintings, velvet and tapestry carpets. The furniture of the above house cost $11,000, to be sold without reserve. The attention of dealers and those wanting furniture, is requested to call and see the goods, as they are all in good order.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE CONTENTS OF A JEWELRY STORE—TO-MORROW, (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell as above the entire contents of a first-class jewelry store, removed for convenience of sale, by order of the Mortgagee, comprising over 60 gold and silver watches; fine gold jewelry; silver ware, tools, &c. Particulars in catalogues.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL BUSINESS.—A LARGE AND SPACIOUS hotel, situated in a thriving business place in the interior of this State, is now offered to lease and the furniture for sale on very accommodating terms. A suitable man, with $3,000 or $4,000 capital, will find this an opportunity for realizing a sure and speedy fortune, such as seldom offers. Satisfactory reasons for selling will be given. For terms and particulars, address A. B. C., Box No. 437 Post-office.

EAGLE GLASS WORKS FOR SALE.—FOR sale at a bargain this extensive and popular manufactory, situated at Port Elizabeth, N. J., embracing about five acres of land, including two factories, warehouse, storehouse, tenant houses and all the necessary fixtures required for the immediate occupation and manufacture of glassware. Inquire of S. TOWNSEND & SON, No. 25 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A LAWYER.—Any lawyer wishing to engage in the practice of his profession in a thriving country village and take the business of one already well established and successful, can hear of such an opportunity by inquiring immediately of E. S. ADAMS, Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., or addressing LAWYER, Box No. 15 Brooklyn Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED—WITH from $10,000 to $15,000, in an established manufacturing concern. The applicant must be a business man. No agents need apply. Address, with real name, MANUFACTURER, office of the *Daily Times*.

YACHT FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—THE schooner yacht STARLIGHT, about 50 tons, well found and in perfect order. No boat in the squadron has better accommodations. Apply to N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary New-York Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

YACHT IRENE FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—About 60 tons, sloop-rigged, and in perfect order. Apply to N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary of N. Y. Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

TRY THE DELICIOUS WINES OF HUNGARY.—They won the Prize Medal at the Paris *Exposition Universelle*, as the best wines in Europe. Imported solely by FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 105 Water-st., N. Y., and sold to the trade and consumers [illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water tight bulk-heads, and, to avoid danger from ice, will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 3	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1857
Saturday, Jan. 17	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21	1857
Saturday, Jan. 31	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4	1857
Saturday, Feb. 14	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18	1857
Saturday, March 14	1857	Wednesday, March 4	1857
Saturday, April 11	1857	Wednesday, April 1	1857
Saturday, May 9	1857	Wednesday, April 29	1857
Saturday, May 23	1857	Wednesday, May 27	1857
Saturday, June 6	1857	Wednesday, June 10	1857
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, May 20
ASIA, Lott,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, May 27
NIAGARA, Wickman,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, June 3
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, June 10
AMERICA, Lang,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, June 17
AFRICA, Shannon,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, June 24
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, July 8

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin .... $130 | Second Cabin $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, May 28. For freight or passage apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, No. 82 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer FULTON will succeed the Arago and sail June 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES New Mail Steamship COLUMBIA, BERRY, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE, will sail on the 20th of June, and the BALTIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, the 15th of August. No expense has been spared to make them, in all respects, as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

GLASGOW, Saturday, June 6, at 12 o'clock, noon.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 20, at 12 o'clock, noon.
EDINBURG, Saturday, July 11, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River. Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen, in first cabin, main saloon, $120; in first cabin, lower saloon, $110; in second cabin, $60. An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. No parcels received on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For freight or passage, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. A steamer will leave the Company's Dock at Jersey City with the passengers at 10½ to 11 o'clock. The ARABIA will sail on June 10. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

1857.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—1857. The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. SMITH, leaves the Pier foot of Murray-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 7 o'clock, A. M., making the usual landings.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Courtlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—Making all the intermediate landings. The new and splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BROWN, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted) fifteen minutes past 8 A. M. Returning, will leave Peekskill at half past 1 P. M., making all the landings.

N. B.—The above boat will land at Amos-st. each way.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES Peck slip for Harlem at 7, 9¼ A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6½ P. M. Leaves Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M.; 3, 5½ P. M., landing at 10th and 120th sts. each way. Fare 5 cents.

AGRICULTURAL.

MAPES' SUPER-PHOSPHATES OF LIME. THE BEST FERTILIZERS KNOWN.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED	$50 00 ton.
MAPES' POTASH PHOSPHATE	$45 00 ton.
Mapes' Cotton and Tobacco Fertilizers	$45 00 ton.

In sacks of 160 lbs. each.

FRED. M'CREADY, No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. The best fertilizer for Potatoes, Corn, Buckwheat, and Turnips, especially. Warranted equal if not superior to any other brand. In bags of 160 pounds each. Price $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS—COMprising roses, honeysuckles, dahlias, verbenas, petunias, heliotropes, dielytras, carnations, pinks, &c. &c., in great variety and in fine condition, fresh every day from the nursery of P. HENDERSON, at the seed store No. 7 John-st. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues on application.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON CRANES FOR SALE.

Two iron (5 tons) wharf or post-cranes for sale cheap; hoists, 12 feet; length of jib, 12 feet. Inquire of CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. These are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AIR-LINE ROUTE. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

To Chicago and all points West and Northwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York. Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 25, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 11:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., via Piermont, for Suffolk and intermediate stations.
Way passenger at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Buffalo.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & FOND DU LAC RAILROAD.—CHICAGO AND ST. PAUL.—Great Northwestern route from Chicago to St. Paul, by the way of Janesville and Madison, to Prairie du Chien on the Mississippi River, about 70 miles above Galena without change of cars.

At Prairie du Chien the trains connect with a splendid line of new steamers, running between it and St. Paul daily.

THREE DAILY TRAINS leave each way between Chicago and Prairie du Chien. This is the shortest route from Chicago to St. Paul and Minnesota, and saves about 12 hours in time. It is a route of great attraction and interest, passing through the most beautiful portion of Wisconsin and through Madison, the capitol of the State.

Information may be obtained by application at the Railroad ticket office No. 193 Broadway. S. F. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New York at 11½ A. M. (Nov. 1 this goes into effect;) leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

May 6, 1857.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 25, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8, and 10:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 8:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M. $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New York at 8 A. M.

SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS FOR SALE.

3 UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILERS, new.
6 BOILERS, 30 in. dia. x 4 ft long second-hand.
LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, new and second-hand.
1 NEW HORIZONTAL TUBULAR BOILER, of about 30 horse-power. Will be set up, and put in operation, and no pay unless satisfactory. Several other boilers, both new and second-hand. Apply to

CHARLES W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND BUILDERS.—GRIFFITH'S PATENT SCREW PROPELLER.—The attention of steamboat owners and builders is particularly invited to the great superiority of GRIFFITH'S PROPELLER over all others used in the propulsion of steam vessels. Many and various experiments have been made to test this Propeller against the very best, and in all cases it has come off victorious. It can be set to any desired pitch; is more efficient for a given surface of blade; causes little or no vibration to the stern of the vessel; gives high results for the amount of power applied, and offers but little resistance when the vessel is under sail only. Terms for its introduction and use liberal. For further information, apply to

CHARLES W. COPELAND, Sole Agent for United States, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—FIVE PAIRS HORIZONTAL ENGINES—second hand—varying from 10 to 140 horse-power a pair.

One VERTICAL CONDENSING ENGINE, 180 horse-power, second-hand.

Ten HORIZONTAL ENGINES, second-hand, varying from 5 to 80 horse-power each.

One BEAM ENGINE for Steamboat, 48-inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke.

One INCLINED STEAMBOAT ENGINE, 36-inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke. Apply to

CHARLES W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—A cylinder paper machine with four copper drying cylinders, sizing machine and cutter complete, all in good order. Can be seen in operation at the mill of the subscriber. Will be sold very cheap if applied for soon, as it must be removed immediately after 1st July.

J. DE WITT WALSH.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., May 25, 1857.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO VERtical tubular and one horizontal tubular boilers, all new, with appurtenances complete, will be sold low. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS, *DISTILLED FROM COAL.*

Secured by Letters Patent.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL No. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL No. 2.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
KEROSENE LAMPS.

The Kerosene Oils can be obtained from the wholesale oil dealers, ship chandlers, druggists and grocers in this City, and the regularly appointed agents of the Company, in many of the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba.

The Company recommend to their agents and others, as the manufacturers of the best Kerosene Lamps, the following parties: Messrs. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO. Agents for Cornelius & Baker, Philadelphia; THE BROOKLYN FLINT GLASS COMPANY, No. 72 Broad-st., New-York; Messrs. DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st.; L. MERCIER, No. 137 Elm-st.; H. EDWARDS, No. 44 Duane-st., and to DYOTT, of Philadelphia. Samples of different styles of Lamps can be seen at the office of the Company.

Local agents appointed in conformity with the rules established by the Board of Trustees, on application to

AUSTENS, General Agents Kerosene Oil Company, No. 50 Beaver-st.

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars, testimonials, prices, &c., can be obtained on application as above.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROCKAWAY FOR SALE.

A second-hand open rockaway, with pole and shafts, in good order, for sale cheap. Apply to CHARLES W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, or to Ketchum's Livery stable, Love-lane, Brooklyn.

PREMIUM HORSES FOR SALE.—A SUPERB pair of English and Morgan horses, raised and broken by myself. They are 16 hands high, weigh 1,100 pounds each; are of a rich glossy black color, and perfectly matched in every particular. They are very fast, high mettled horses, and probably have no superiors in the New-England States; at three years old they received premiums at the Middlesex County and United States Fairs. (See Journal of the United States Agricultural Society for 1855, pages 90 and 105.) J. A. HARWOOD, Littleton, Mass.

BAY HORSES.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT leaving for Europe, wishes to dispose of a pair of bay horses 15½ hands high, of remarkable style and action, sound and kind in every respect. Apply at private stable No. 83 Great Jones-st.

FOR SALE—A DARK BROWN HORSE, VERY stylish, 15½ hands high, kind in all harness. Can be seen at BRADLEY'S stable, in 19th-st., near 6th-av.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE FOR TOOTHACHE.—The excruciating [illegible] is speedily [illegible] delightful remedy, without [illegible] to the gums or teeth. [illegible] daily in their practice, and [illegible] many valuable teeth that must [illegible] have been drawn. Try it yourself and recommend it to others. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price 25 cents per vial.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.—Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid EXTRACT BUCHU, for all diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Urinary and Sexual Organs.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!

It cures diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Obstructions, Female Complaints, Chronic Gonorrhœa, Strictures, Gleets, and all diseases arising from excesses and imprudencies in life, NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED SUFFERERS, and removes all improper discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in male or female from whatever cause they may have originated, and

NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING,

gives health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility, brought on by abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought many of the human family to untimely graves, thus blasting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by the use of THIS INFALLIBLE REMEDY, and as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found. If you have contracted the terrible disease, which when once seated in the system, undermines the constitution, sapping the very vital fluids of life, procure the remedy at once.

The Leprous distilment, whose effect
Holds such an enmity with blood of man,
That swift as quicksilver it courses through
The natural gates and alleys of the body,
Curdling, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood.

BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS AND QUACK DOCTORS.

HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU is prepared directly according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, with the greatest accuracy and chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. Its popularity has extended in all directions, and whether used in town, country, hospital, or private practice, has invariably given the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction, and produced the most salutary and beneficial effects. It has been and is used in all the principal cities in the United States and British Provinces, in both public and private practice, with great success. Henceforth, let it be understood, for the proofs are too overwhelming to be contradicted, that HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Buchu is the most valuable remedy ever offered to the afflicted.

The mass of voluntary testimony in possession of the proprietor is immense, embracing names well known to science and fame, celebrated Physicians and distinguished Clergymen.

See Professor Dewees' valuable work on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard works of medicine.

It is a medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action, and it is taken by persons of either sex, without hindrance from business or medical advice, as explicit directions for use, and an ample number of reliable and responsible certificates, to convince the most skeptical, will accompany each bottle.

Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Delivered to any address. Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Philadelphia. Sold by F. T. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and BARNES & PARK, Broadway, New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it as invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by* Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Drs. Carnochan and Mott, and Ricord, of Paris, (the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the urinary, seminal and sexual system,) has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 51 Bleecker-st., half a block east, where he may be consulted, in English or French, personally or by letter; hours, 8 to 1 o'clock, and 6 to 9 o'clock evenings. Dr. H. tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief; and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Chronic, constitutional, mercurial and nervous complaints also successfully treated.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINES, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp DR. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Remember, all ye that have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." 50 Canal-st., 2 doors east of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with loss debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

VAIL'S HEALTH RESTORER—THAT INvaluable medicine that no family should be without, which will remove diarrhœa, dysentery, or any fever, within from six to twenty-four hours, can be found at MITCHEL & BLAIN'S, No. 16 Fulton Market, Beekman-st side. N. B.—Orders directed there will be received and strictly attended to from all parts of the United States.

WM. G. VAIL.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a humbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

TITHEMIPAPYRON—(OR MEDICATED PAPER.) The only certain cure for piles, bleeding or blind, has none of the disagreeable features in application of ointments, liniments, &c. Its popularity is daily increasing. Sufferers call and examine it. SAMUEL B. FAY, General Agent, No. 165 Broadway.

DR. RALPH—NERVOUS DEBILITY AND nocturnal emissions, pain in the back, loss of memory, stricture, impotence, piles, dyspepsia, &c., radically cured by a safe and mild treatment. Offices No. 764 Broadway corner 10th-st. Hours till 1 and after 6 o'clock.

DR. MORTON'S REMEDY CURES A CERtain prevalent disease without internal medicines. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 193 Broadway, 374 Grand-st., and 322 Hudson-st.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 661 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are three quarters lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots, and prevent the nervous sensations which porcelain unavoidably causes.

D. N. B. GRIFFIN, NOS. 256 AND 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, is inserting his beautiful mineral teeth on his improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full or partial sets on fine gold, $3 per tooth; silver $1.

COAL.

COAL.—ON HAND, AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes; also, Black mine and Tunnel-vein Red ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean, and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 29 William-st.

COAL CARTS WANTED.—EIGHT OR TEN coal carts, either new or second-hand. Address, stating price and where to be seen, Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-Office, New-York.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of all qualities, [illegible] at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] NEW-YORK.—[illegible] I. HOYT and EDWIN VAN GAASBEEK, [illegible] WILLIAM [illegible] summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York [illegible] a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 5 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and [illegible] dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the 15th day of March, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, April [illegible], 1857.

[illegible] W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the [illegible] day of April, 1857.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JACOB MILLER and ISAAC SHAURMAN, plaintiffs, against JOHN DEANE and OTELIA DEANE his wife, JAMES McGUIRE, THE NEW-YORK WHITE SOAP-STONE COMPANY and GRAHAMS POLLEY, defendants.—Summons for relief in mortgage case—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants and each of them above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on this 7th day of May, 1857, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 7, 1857.

my13-law6wW* NELSON SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—JACOB MILLER AND ISAAC SHAURMAN, plaintiffs, against OTELIA DEANE, wife of JOHN DEANE, PHILIP [illegible] RICK, JOHN DEANE, THE NEW-YORK WHITE SOAP STONE COMPANY, and GRAHAMS POLLEY, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on this [illegible] day of May, 1857, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 300 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 7, 1857.

NELSON SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

my13-law6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNING C. TUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of TUCKER, COOPER & CO., No. [illegible] South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1857.

RICHARD SANDS TUCKER, AQUILA G. STOUT, SIDNEY MASON, } Executors.

ja14-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HAN. B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MORAN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the late residence of deceased, corner of Atlantic and Court streets, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Nov. [illegible], 1856.

CATHARINE MORAN, LANDON LENNON, } Executors.

n25-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. H. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY E. MEAD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers the administrators, at their residence, No. [illegible] Hicks-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 24, 1856.

M. MEAD, SARAH MEAD, } Administrators.

n26-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL DOTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of LEWIS DOTY, No. 1 Third-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1857.

MARTHA A. DOTY, Administratrix.

ap22-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Legrand Sands, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 200 West 23d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1856.

WALTERS S. McINTOSH, Administrator.

d17-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES [illegible] SNIFFEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of SWIFT & SHAMAN, No. [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1856.

d26-law6mW* EDMUND SNIFFEN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES ARNOT, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 12 First-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 27, 1857.

mh31-law6mW* ALLAN HAY, Executor, &c.

NOTICE.—DAVID WALDRON AND STEPHEN D. BURDETT, lately doing business under the name of DAVID WALDRON, have this day made a general assignment to me for the benefit of their creditors. All persons having claims against them are required to present the same to me at No. 401 2d-av., within ninety days from the date hereof. W. FETTRETCH, Assignee.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857. my22-law6wW*

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE CO. AT ALBANY, May 15, 1857.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the Exchange Building in the City of Albany, until the 10th day of June next, for [illegible] the substructure, consisting of [illegible] abutments, &c., &c., for the Hudson River Bridge, at Albany. The Company reserve the right to accept or reject any proposal, without regard to the lowest. Satisfactory references must accompany the bids. [illegible] security for the fulfilment of the contract [illegible] of laborers' wages will be required on each [illegible] tract. The work is of considerable importance [illegible] attention of responsible contractors, and proposals from no others will be entertained. Plans and specifications of the work will be ready for inspection on and after the 25th inst., at this office, when full information will be given. By order of the Board.

GEO. E. GRAY, Chief Engineer.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, INdorsed "Proposals for W. S. No. 41," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until 12 M., Wednesday, June 3, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of buildings in rear of Ward School No. 41, IXth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications, which can be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and material; also for the carpenter work and material. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates, if deemed for the interest of the public.

JACOB C. BOGERT, CHARLES S. WRIGHT, ALEXANDER H. KEECH, } Committee.

New-York, May 20, 1857.

TO MASONS AND CARPENTERS.—SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June, at 4 o'clock P. M., for repairs and alterations to Ward School No. 13, in Rivington-st., in the VIIth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The masons' and carpenters' work may be estimated for separately or together, and the undersigned reserve the right of rejecting any or all of the estimates, if deemed for the public interest.

ABRAHAM DENIKE, WM. M. TWEED, WADE B. WORRAL.

Committee in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIth Ward.

Dated New-York, May 26, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, No. 88 White-st., New-York, May 26, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE METropolitan Police will receive proposals at their office, No. 88 White-st., in the City of New-York, for the lease of a suitable tenement in each of the present Police Districts of the City of New-York, said tenements to be of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the Police force, for the lodging of vagrants and disorderly persons, and the temporary detention of persons arrested for offences, &c. By order of the Board of Commissioners.

C. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk pro tem.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of WM. SMITH & SON, consisting of WM. SMITH and MILTON G. SMITH, Timber Dealers, of this City, was on the 21st day of March last dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by WM. SMITH.

WM. SMITH. MILTON G. SMITH.

New-York, April 30, 1857.

The same business will be carried on by the subscribers under the name of WM. SMITH & CO., MILTON G. SMITH having retired from said firm, JAMES W. SMITH being associated with WM. SMITH in said business.

WM. SMITH. JAMES W. SMITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BARTLETT & LESLEY, for the manufacturing and sale of Bartlett's Patent Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Registers and everything pertaining to the art, warming and ventilating business, at No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of White-st.

ABEL H. BARTLETT, ALEX. M. LESLEY.

New-York, May 26, 1857.

LEAKY ROOFS—THE PATENT [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]